THE ARCHITECT & BUILDING NEWS

14 JULY 1955 · VOL. 208 · NO. 2 · ONE SHILLING WEEKLY

- **PARIS BUILDING EXHIBITION**
- **VÄLLINGBY, STOCKHOLM**
- **CURRENT MEASURED RATES**

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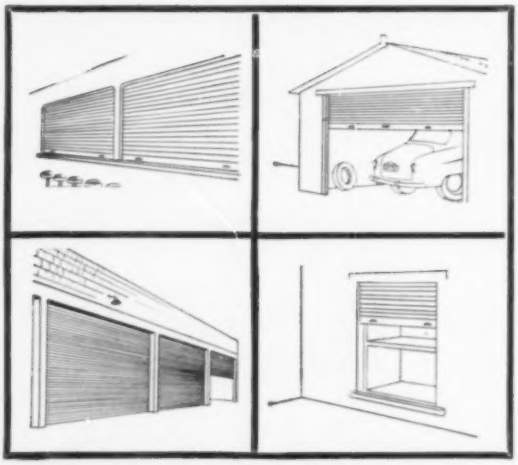

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Telephone COLlyhurst 2797/8. *London:* New Islington Works, Park Royal N.W.10 *Birmingham:* Rectory Park Road, Sheldon 26. *Canada:* David C. Orrock & Co. (G. Brady & Co. Canada Ltd.) 1405 Bishop Street, Montreal 25, Que. and also at 23 Scott Street, Toronto 1. *U.S.A.:* G. Brady & Co. Ltd., 11 West 42nd St. New York 18 N.Y. *Norway:* An Thorbjörnsen, Kongensgate, 14, Oslo and also at Cape Town.

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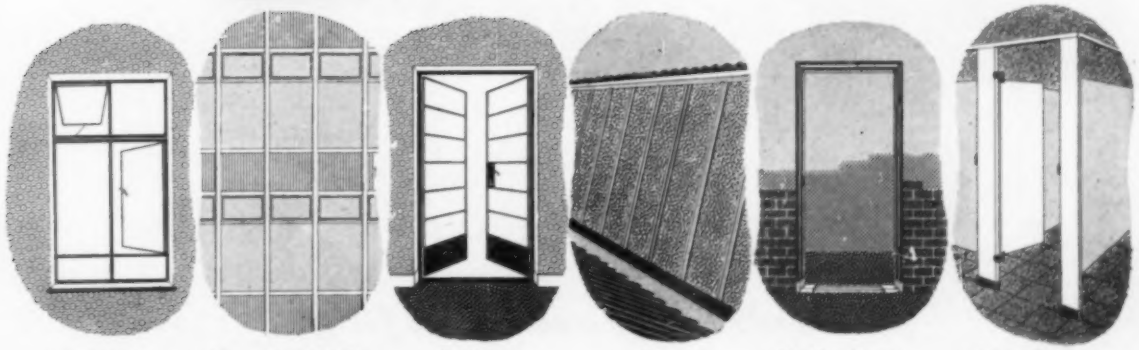
One of the pleasant things about a Williams & Williams Area Manager (or representative for that matter) is his *lack* of high pressure salesmanship. Peter Buckingham* who manages the Crawley Office covering Kent, Sussex and Surrey will cheerfully admit to the contract that got away—after a lot of time spent on preparatory work in his drawing office. "But that sort of thing is all part of the Williams & Williams service" says Mr. Buckingham, looking extraordinarily like one of those casual gentleman farmers. "We're here to help the architect get the best out of our products, not to sell an extra window or two."

* MR. H. P. BUCKINGHAM, WILLIAMS & WILLIAMS LTD., 5 Broad Walk, Crawley (2200).

Other offices at: Belfast (23762). Birmingham (Shirley 3064). Bristol (38907). Bromley (Ravensbourne 6274). Cardiff (27092). Glasgow (Douglas 0003). Hertford (3969). Leeds (21208). Liverpool (Central 0325). London (Sloane 0323). Maidstone (51750). Manchester (Blackfriars 9591). Newcastle-upon-Tyne (21353). Norwich (24393). Nottingham (52131). Reading (50291). Sheffield (51594). Southampton (26252).

METAL WINDOWS **WILLIAMS & WILLIAMS** *Member of the Metal Window Association*



Metal Windows | Wallspan Curtain Walling | Metal Doors | Aluminex | Metal Door Frames | Bolton Toilet Cubicles

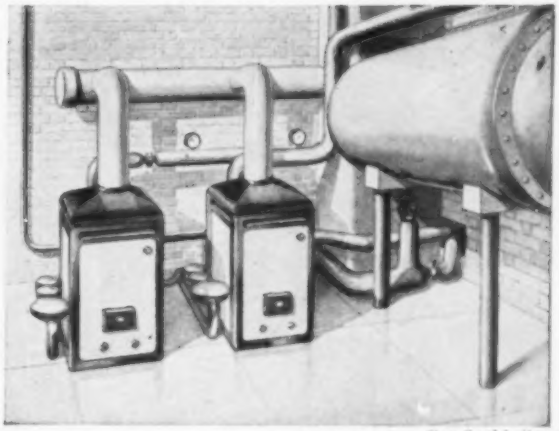
A

There's always another use for gas

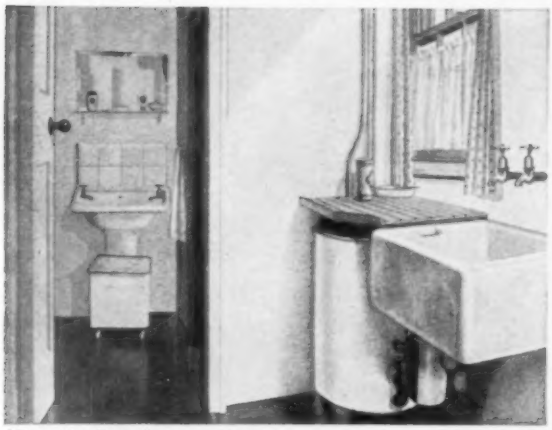
There's always another use for gas...

...for heating liquids

From swimming-bath water to salt-bath solutions, gas heating has no rival. Gas goes to work rapidly and is simple to operate. Whatever the quantity, whatever the liquid, it burns clean and constant to give you the precise heat you require.



Gas-fired boilers



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...for 'Operation Rescue'

Gas can play an important part in improving housing conditions. Costs are kept low by use of existing gas supplies and absence of elaborate structural work. Gas adaptability is particularly suitable to the conditions found in 'Operation Rescue' properties, and, of course, the popularity of gas for water heating and cooking is unquestioned.

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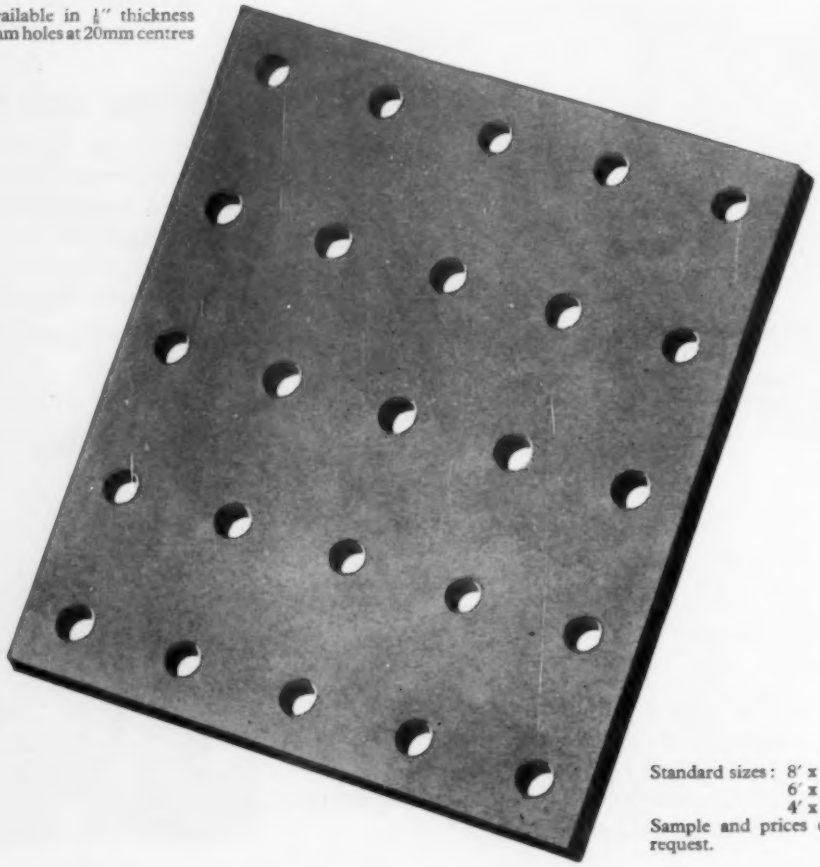

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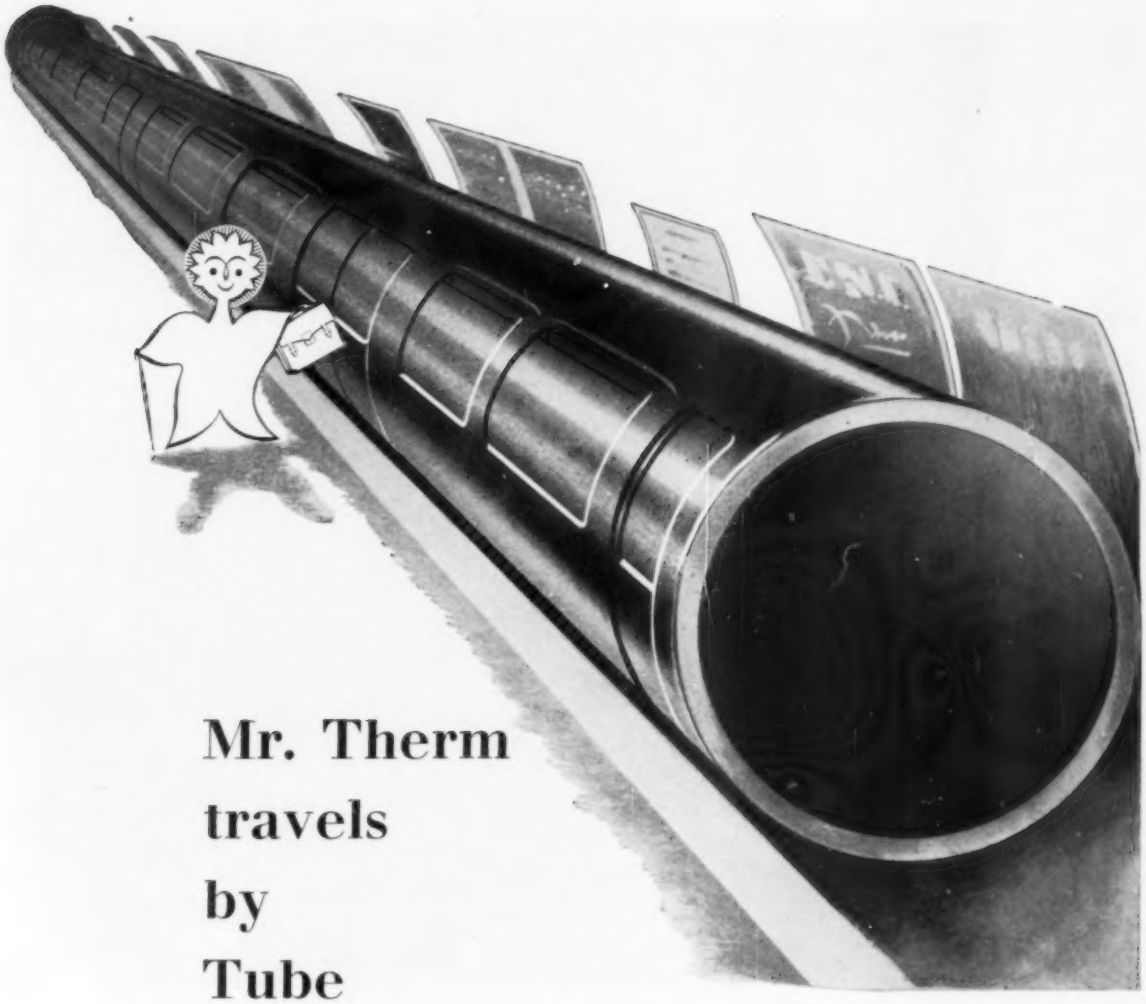

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Foresight and Fire.....

When fire broke out in a blanket weaving mill it spread so rapidly that the employees—according to eye witness accounts—had to run for their lives! But the Mather & Platt Automatic Sliding Armoured Door shown above did good service in preventing the spread of fire from the Mule Shed and Store to the adjoining Weaving Shed.

Armoured Fire Doors by

MATHER & PLATT LTD. · PARK WORKS · MANCHESTER 10

Rent a secretary for as little as 18/- per week—*

and solve staff holiday problems!

During the holiday season faithful Secretaries go away— and their substitutes don't always understand the way the boss talks — nor can they keep up with the speed of his dictation. And they cost such a lot!

The Dimec system lets you rent a Dimafon Dictating Machine for 18/- a week upward. The unique 2-way microphone is really easy to operate. A touch on the button and you automatically make corrections by overspeaking; a flick of the switch and you can listen back to what you said at any point of your letter. You can pause for thought whenever you like and, if you want to, dictate while you pace up and down the room. Whether you speak loudly or softly, fast or slow, compensating volume and tone control bring your voice to normal easy-to-understand level. The Dimafon weighs no more than a portable typewriter—you can carry it home at night for urgent work.

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Look into this before the holidays are on you—see for yourself what Dimec can do, without obligation! Just write your name and address in the white space at the side of this advertisement—or send your letterhead to :—

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. . . but not for long,

as it is designed to drain QUICKLY all flooded locations and is ready to start up again when water reappears.

This pump is available ex-stock from the patentees.

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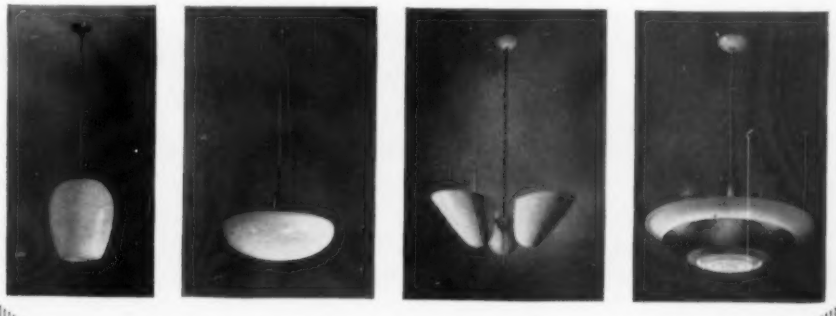
These are examples of various types and styles of tube pendants available from our standard ranges. Some of these are ideally suitable for school and office while others have a far wider application. There are of course multi-light fittings available from our range of ring and radial pendants.



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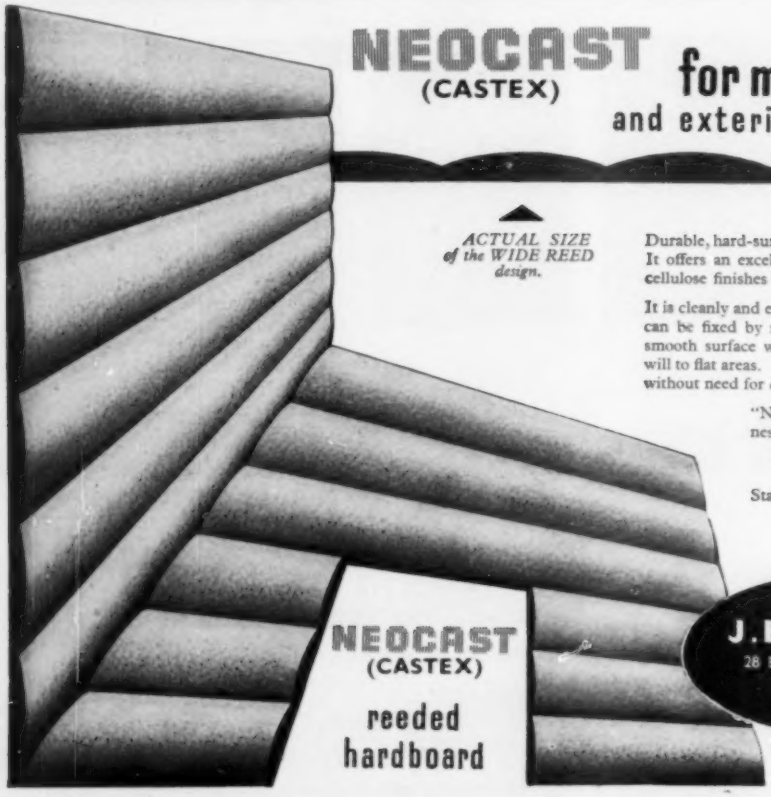

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ACTUAL SIZE of the WIDE REED design.

Durable, hard-surfaced "NEOCAST" is hardboard. . . PLUS. It offers an excellent surface for paint, enamel, varnish and cellulose finishes and is ideal for natural clear polishing.

It is cleanly and easily worked with ordinary carpenter's tools; can be fixed by normal woodworking methods, and its fine, smooth surface will adapt itself to curvatures as easily as it will to flat areas. Its fine, clean-cut edges, too, meet perfectly without need for cover strips or joint mouldings.

"NEOCAST," of ⅛" (3.5 mm.) standard thickness is available in the following designs:

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WIDE REED CHECKED

Standard size: 7′ 5″ × 4′ 3″, also occasionally 8′ 0″ × 4′ 3″ and 6′ 11″ × 4′ 3″.

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"NEOCAST" will flameproof up to standard required by Local Councils.

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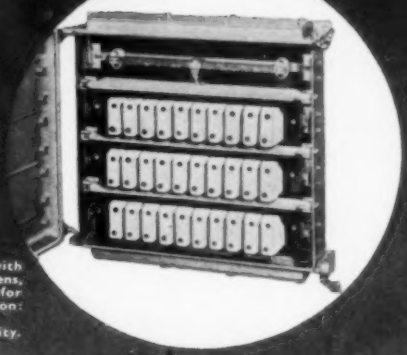
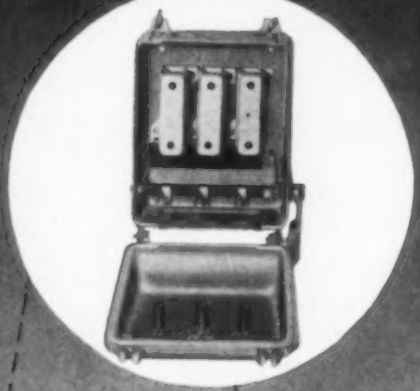
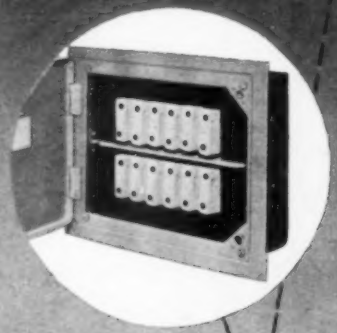
FUSEBOARDS WITH CIRCUIT SWITCHES
For individual circuit isolation at the fuseboard, these units combine the normal duty fuseboard with multiple switch assembly.



FUSEBOARDS
High quality fuseboards with removable or tilting battens, interchangeable bridges for wire or cartridges. Cast iron: sheet steel cases.
Full accessibility.



SWITCHFUSES
An economical switchfuse with removable switchbar and interchangeable bridges for wire or cartridges. Standard unit for switchboard construction.



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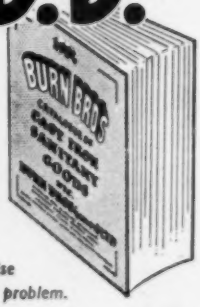

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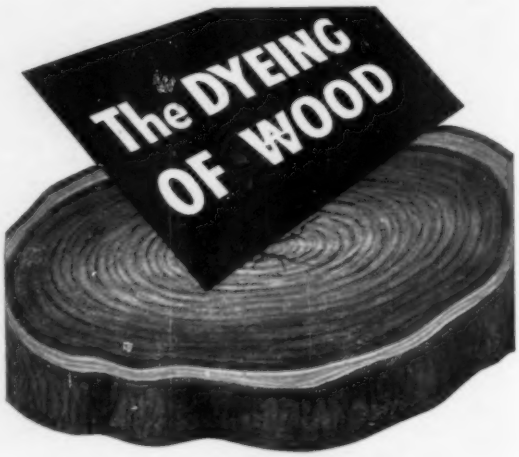

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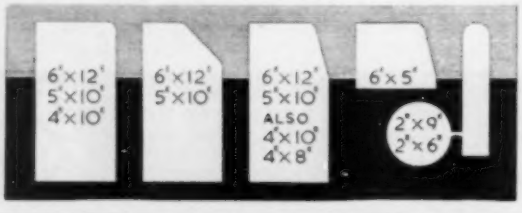

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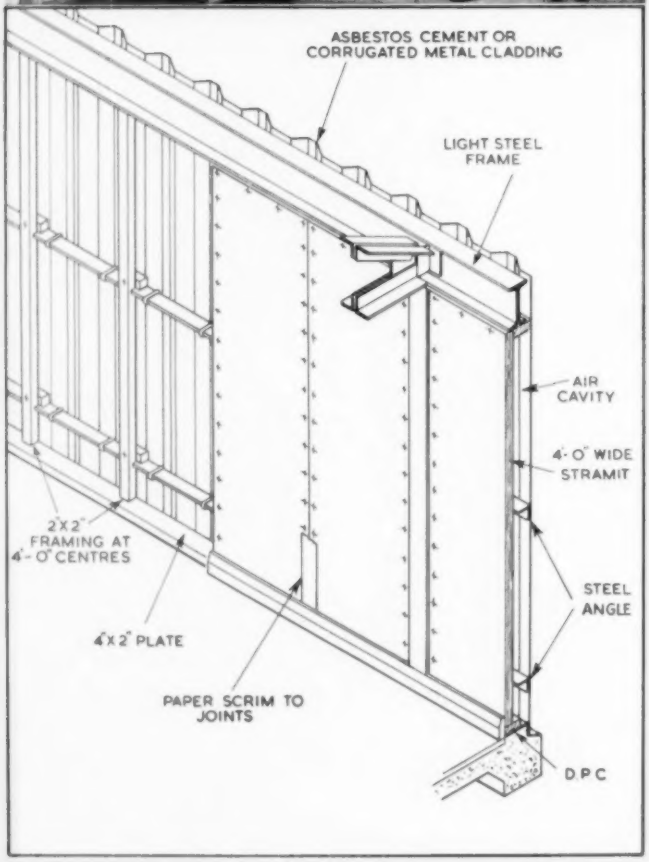

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2" BUILDING SLABS
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—the measure of heat-loss through a construction, in B.Th.U's. per hour over one square foot of its area, when the temperature-difference between its two sides is 1°F.

Gone are the bad old days when consideration of the U-factor was the monopoly of theorists. Nowadays, every architect and building owner is very much alive to the vital importance of reducing fuel consumption by keeping heat-losses down to a minimum.

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A simple calculation will show how much fuel this would save per annum in that new building you are planning and how much smaller your heating plant can be. In many cases the reduced size of the heating plant more than offsets the cost of the Stramit insulation.

No other building slab possesses ALL these properties

As well as being invaluable for reducing heat losses, Stramit confers all the benefits of a low-cost dry construction. ★ It is pre-cut to size to save time on site and to avoid cutting to waste. ★ It has light weight combined with great strength and rigidity. ★ On flat roofs no screeding is required. ★ It has a good fire-resistance classification and a high degree of sound absorption.

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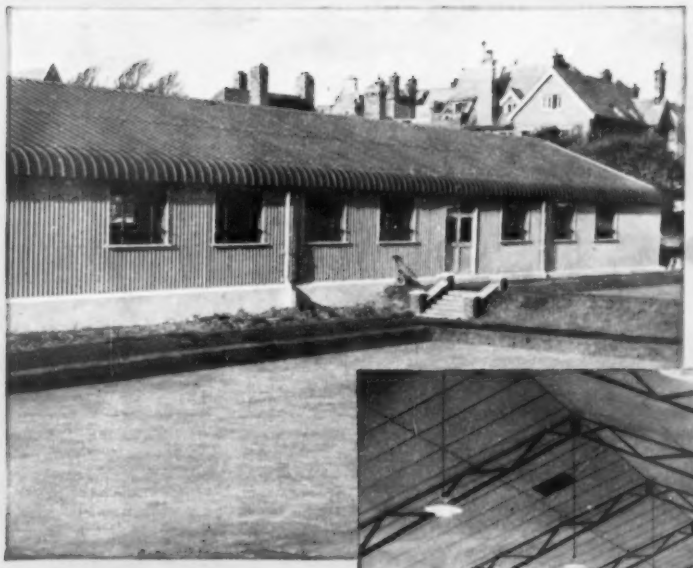

"TURNALL" ASBESTOS INSULATION BOARD

The above illustration shows "TURNALL" Asbestos-Cement Trafford Tiles used on roof of Bowls Pavilion, Knowle Road, Bexhill-on-Sea.

"EVERITE" Asbestos-Cement 'BIGSIX' Sheets are used as side cladding together with "EVERITE" Asbestos-Cement Box Gutter at eaves, complete with Rainwater Pipes.

The interior illustration shows "TURNALL" Asbestos Insulation Board used as wall and ceiling lining.

Architect: Kenneth G. Higgs, A.R.I.B.A. Bexhill-on-Sea

TURNERS ASBESTOS CEMENT CO LTD

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THE ARCHITECT and Building News, 14 July 1955

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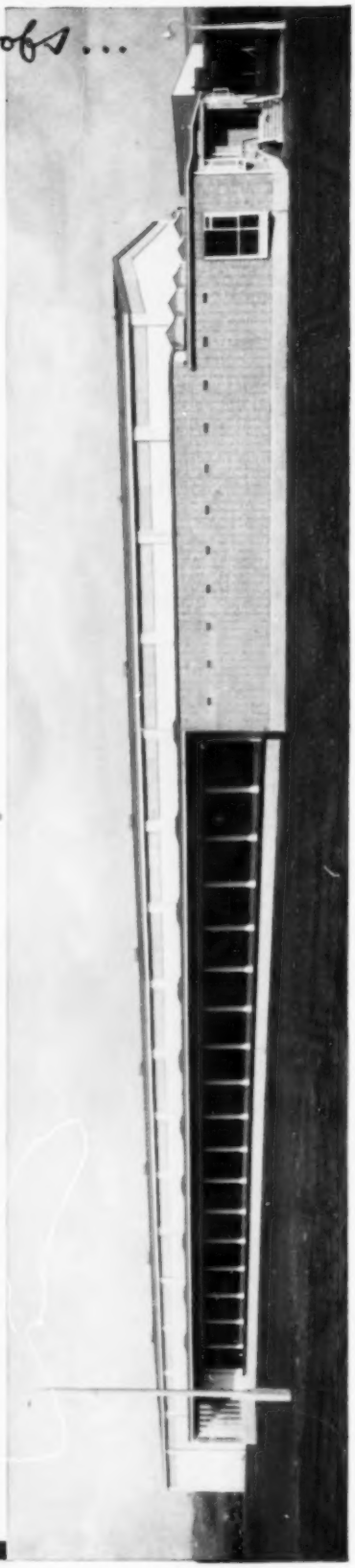

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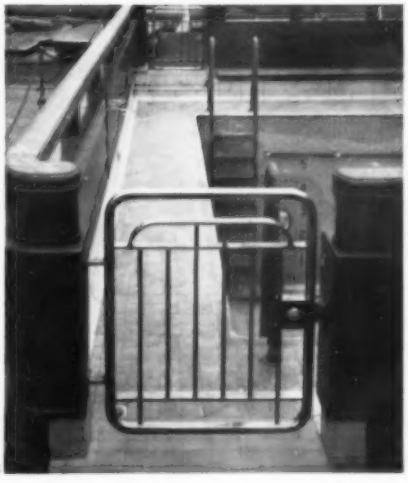
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M
METALWORK

1 David Greig Sign. Architects: Robert Paine & Partners, A.R.I.B.A.

2 & 3 Bishop Ward School. Architects: Messrs. Sterrett & Blouet, A/A.R.I.B.A.

4 & 5 Pearl Assurance House, Canterbury. Architects: Messrs. Ernest Bates & Wm. G. Sinning, F/A.R.I.B.A.

6 Swimming Pool Metalwork 'S.S. Arcadia'. Architects: Messrs. A. McInnes, Gardner & Partners.

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FURTHER INVESTIGATION

AT the end of June the Board of Trade asked the Monopolies and Restrictive Practices Commission to investigate and report on the supply of steel frames for building costing more than £2,500 each. This was highly desirable in view of the reports from local authorities that identical tenders were being received from firms with differing standards of efficiency.

The B.o.T. has since received a deputation from the Association of Municipal Corporations which offered evidence that the cost of a number of building materials is controlled by price rings.

It is the duty of the Monopolies Commission to determine first whether at least one-third of the supply of goods under investigation is controlled by a single firm or group. It then investigates. Each case has to be gone into on its merits, since it is not the policy of this country that while monopoly is alway a bad thing, competition is always healthy.

The Commission is a fact-finding body only, and has no executive power.

At its hearings the firm whose products are being investigated usually has its case presented by Counsel. The Commission's duties end when its report has been made to the Board of Trade. The B.o.T. then has power to introduce legislation to prohibit any practices condemned in the Commission's report as against the public interest.

This power, in practice, has hardly ever been necessary. Usually the Board obtains agreement from the industry concerned that it will abandon objectionable practices. All this, of course, takes a long time.

The Association of Municipal Coporations, up in arms against price rings, nevertheless takes an opposition view to the Howard Robertson Committee on Tendering Procedure.

The Association prefers open tendering "which has worked well on the whole," to restrictive tendering, which it considers is open to the suspicion "however unfounded" that firms may get on select lists by underhand methods.

The Association says that if invitations to tender are carefully worded this is sufficiently selective in itself.

It is a pity that this was not thrashed out at the meetings of the Joint Committee.

It is our opinion that word-mongering, however expert, can never do of itself what a high sense of responsibility and good will can achieve.

Theoretically if bills of quantities and working drawings are precise, detailed and accurate, the firms tendering cannot wriggle out of their obligations In practice everyone knows that if there is ignorance on the part of the architect or his agents, or a tendency to sharp practice on the part of the suppliers or contractors, that the client, private or public, stands to suffer. The whole basis of selection would, of course, be on the unlikeliness of corruption.

SUBTOPIA

The special issue of the *Architectural Review* "Outrage" is a splendid effort.

The gradualism of inevitability, to coin a phrase, is producing "Subtopia," defined in the *A.R.* as "the annihilation of the site, the steamrollering of all individuality of place to a uniform and mediocre pattern." The word is derived from suburb and utopia—"making an ideal of suburbs. Visually speaking, the utilization and idealization of our town fringes." We are warned that by the end of the century this country will consist of isolated oases of preserved monuments in a desert of wire, concrete roads, cosy plots and bungalows. There will be no real distinction between town and country.

Pictorially "Outrage" is a documentary of man's inhumanity to his environment; a frightening record of lack of sensibility produced by "mass application of misunderstood principles."

Whereas an Orwell would have written this polemic on a sustained note of hatred, and possibly made a stronger impact, the *Review* regards the march of progress with "a mannerist compound of admiration and disgust," opening with the voice of doom, concluding with a plea for everyone to act, "if only to write a letter. In trying to keep intact the identity of your environment you will maintain your own as well."

British Show Flat, Hälsingborg

Boy's Room

Photo: C.o.I.D.

EVENTS AND COMMENTS

H55

In celebrating the 25th anniversary of Asplund's famous Stockholm exhibition, the Svenska Slöjdföreningen and the town of Hälsingborg have chosen to survey Swedish industrial design as it is to-day and to show what is available in house equipment and furnishing. They may well be proud of the result. H55, the Hälsingborg exhibition forecasts nothing—except, perhaps, a greater austerity and simplicity in exhibition design. Oddly enough, the exhibition does not look backwards either, and if there was one single glance at history in any of the exhibits I missed it.

THE SETTING

Even on paper the idea of putting the exhibition on a long mole with a harbour on one side and the sea on the other was good. Seen in fact, it becomes brilliant. The boundaries of any exhibition are usually rigid and outside areas have to be shielded in some way—remember the screens at the South Bank—and an apology made for them. At Hälsingborg the busy harbour with the constant arrival and departure of ferries to Denmark, the movement of cargo ships and yachts provides an excellent background to the exhibition. On the other side of the pier Elsinore Castle is plainly visible and a constant stream of ships of all sizes passes through the straits.

Approaching by boat from Denmark, you see the whole length of the pier, and passing close to the pier head you have a near view of several of the buildings. For the best effect you should enter the exhibition here, and indeed you can, but this means taking everything in reverse, as the circulation works the other way.

After seeing the exhibition from the sea with all its flags and colours and white paint, the main entrance is something of an anti-climax, particularly if you arrive before the gates are open (11 a.m., 10 on Sundays). Apart from the fine introductory sign the scale is insignificant, and, once inside, one casts about for the proper direction. The first impression here is of wide open space with very little going on. A large cube of lightweight concrete with a crack in it soon draws you into what is in fact the introductory building, with a theme of Swedish town planning, house building, and so on. That quite a lot of people visit this building proves how inquisitive humans are, for it has no sign or title and, as elsewhere in the exhibition, there are no direction posts.

The exhibition buildings are all, or almost all, constructed of concrete blocks, lightweight concrete blocks, asbestos sheeting, glass, canvas and corrugated plastics sheeting. This last material is used for roofing and wall cladding. Many of the buildings are framed in welded steel and considerable use has been made of built-up open web beams. Concrete blocks are not plastered but painted white. Exposed steel work, and there is plenty of that, is painted black or some dark colour. In the general colouring mauve, pink and orange are, in my opinion, far too popular.

From the K'aaba-like introductory building you pass to the international hall, a long, canvas-roofed enclosure containing contributions from Switzerland, Great Britain, France, Japan, Western Germany, Denmark, Finland and Sweden. To describe these in detail would take a long time and, anyway, much has been written about them already. Comparison is not possible because each country has put its own interpretation on the rules. I am pleased to be able to confirm reliable reports that the flat prepared for the C.o.I.D. by Mrs. Jo Pattrick is excellent and causing a great deal of interest. Swedes, Danes and Norwegians seemed to find it to their liking. Comment overheard was typical of any British crowd. "The bed in the boy's room is much too short. But then the English are small, not like us Swedes." "The heater set on the mirror is a very good idea but would hardly keep you warm in winter; it must be an ultra-violet ray lamp." "Fine, fine," and so on. I saw no one reading the expensively produced C.o.I.D. catalogue, nor anyone selling them, for that matter. People did read the introductory captions but few looked at the captions in the rooms, which were in small type. I thought the general "inhabited" effect of the flat was excellent and I am sure that that was why the crowds stayed longer than they did at other exhibits. I am sure that anyone who helped the C.o.I.D. in any way, with cash or goods, can feel fully justified in having done so.

I am afraid that the rest of the furnished flats need only a passing word; most of them were content with a rug, a bed and a bowl. Beautifully arranged, of course, but giving no clue at all to the way of life of the inhabitants. The Japanese house was an exception, but with at least one external wall omitted it was difficult to visualize the interior. In detail the mats and pots and pans were delightful, there were, too, some charming paper-covered fans. Taken all round, the very thought of living like that made my knees ache.

The French bathroom had some very gay tiles which included large hand-painted recessed tiles for building into walls. The German bathroom basin was lit by twin cactus-like bracket lights and I have to confess that I found some of Alvar Aalto's furniture in the Finnish flat extremely clumsy. The Danish furniture was probably the best in the Show, but was arranged as if in a shop. The result was quite lifeless. The Swedish flat was partly an office, but it had some nice things in it but no revolutionary ideas. The rest of this part of the exhibition is taken up with serious town-planning exhibits requiring more concentration that I could muster on a first visit; in addition there is a series of furnished houses

designed by well-known architects for manufacturers of patent building systems. All are of one storey and are fully furnished. After the third interior my mind muddled them all. The standard is reasonably high—infinitely higher than the Ideal Home Exhibition—and if there were any horrors they were very small ones.

There is no visual connection between this part of the exhibition and the pier section, and the result is somewhat dampening to the spirits. However, once having climbed the stairs to the bridge the spirits rise again, and from then on it is all great fun. In some indefinable way the shore section lacks kick. Perhaps I shall be able to put my finger on it on my next visit.

From the bridge which crosses the railway and the dock side there is a magnificent view of the whole length of the exhibition, the harbour, the sea and Denmark beyond —a gay, sparkling sight. I mentioned earlier that the shape of the pier controls the circulation; it also controls the attention. There is no temptation to go "there" when one knows one should really go "here." The total width of the mole is only about a hundred feet, and a road runs down one side and a broad path down the other. The main buildings span the full width at first-floor level and are only solid at ground-floor level at their centre parts. This allows long vistas and views through corners. The smaller buildings nearly all have glass walls and also allow long and interesting views. The fact of looking through things at other things is always fascinating, and it is one of the salient features of the design of the exhibition.

The natural surface of the pier is large granite sets well sprinkled with iron mooring eyes. This surface is hard on the feet and has only been left untouched in small areas. Elsewhere gravel has been imported and there are large areas of formal planting and concrete and other paving. The landscapists have had very bad luck for many of the plants and almost all the shrubs look as if they had had a severe frost even after planting, and although they are sprouting again they have bare branches. There are, all the same, some charming gardens, particularly the rose garden and a totally enclosed pergola built of timber slats of various sizes. The sun and shade effects here are excellent. The central path is paved with sawn logs set end on and is most effective. Much of the planting is in circular concrete pipes of varying heights on the pergola. Elsewhere lawns and flower beds are contained by square concrete kerbs painted white.

Sitting arrangements for the public are very well arranged and seem to be adequate for the crowds. As the pier is very exposed, seats are arranged in small courts and recesses. These courts help to enclose the various exhibition areas and at the same time leave views through into adjoining sections and to the harbour. White and black predominate for outdoor furniture. There are, among the more familiar types of chair, a large number of wire mesh ash trays which look rather beastly but are, in fact, quite comfortable.

There are not nearly enough fountains, but I imagine that there were practical difficulties in the way. One charming garden, however, consists of a chequer board of fountain pools and solid planted flower beds.

The various kiosks are simply designed and must have been inexpensive to make. They consist of black-painted steel section and glass and each incorporates a sunshade. Two kiosks can be joined where more accommodation is required. The main commodities sold are ices, sausages, cigarettes and films, and souvenirs.

Lavatories are few and far between. There are, as I said, no signposts and only the shyest of marks on the doors when you do find them. They are, however, well equipped and all urinals are of stainless steel. Waste-paper baskets are plentiful, but small and fixed rather too high. They are merely lipped expanded metal cylinders fitting into a metal rod framed holder with a central leg.

The buildings themselves are extremely simple and, from the outside, rather dull. I constantly had the feeling that they could not possibly have been more cheaply built, although they were very neatly designed and well put together. It is indeed a victory for the new brutalism. I reflected that we had travelled a long way from the icing sugar classicism of the great exhibitions at the beginning of the century. Many of the new buildings, with their exposed steelwork and panel infilling, indeed look much like the backs of some of the surviving remnants of the White City.

Some people, I have no doubt, will think that the buildings which straddle the mole are just the thing, but I cannot raise much enthusiasm for them—from the outside. From the inside I think they are excellent. They contain the various exhibits—of which more next week—and their windows frame the tremendously busy goings-on outside. For this reason it is probably correct that they should be plain and simple. I could not help thinking of the south bank with its breathtaking experiments in construction, how good it all was. There are, alas, no sky-hooks in Hälsingborg. It is, I am sure, all quite consciously so, partly on account of expense but largely, I am sure, because of the constantly moving and intensely interesting background of ship and boat movement.

There are, of course, plently of flags. They fly, as is usual in Scandinavia, from infinitely slender gold-topped poles. Along the curved outer harbour wall are the flags of the United Nations—I think—but inside only the exhibition flag, the H, flies, in mauve or orange. The H is not really quite the right shape for a flag, but a group of them looks very pretty all the same.

NEXT WEEK

I took a lot of photographs on my first visit but I fear that they will not be ready until next week, when I will conclude my report on H55 by talking more about the exhibits and the exhibition by night. This means that my notes from the I.U.A. Congress at The Hague will have to be put off for a week.

I am staying in Copenhagen, where a housing revolution has taken place since my last visit two years ago. The Danes who, if anything, are greater lovers of houses—as opposed to flats—than we are, are being forced to build high flats and I have seen a most interesting scheme under construction. One block of 120 flats, 13 stories high, is already completed, the construction is of prefabricated, reinforced concrete units manufactured by a sub-contractor on the site. I have also seen a town hall under construction, designed on a metre module, using almost complete prefabrication.

Full reports on these two buildings must wait.

ABNER

News

Representation of Salaried Architects

In the course of further consideration of the opinion expressed at the Annual General Meeting, it was agreed at the Council Meeting of the R.I.B.A. on July 5 to set up a committee on which members in the following spheres of occupation will be represented: principals in private practice, salaried assistants in private practice, official architects, salaried assistants in Central and Local Government service, members employed in teaching, members in charge of architectural departments of commercial or industrial undertakings and a representative of Scotland. The first task of this Committee is to review urgently the work so far done on the question of machinery for the representation of salaried members and to make recommendations to the Council as to the immediate action to be taken in the light of the resolution passed at the Annual General Meeting. As a second and longer term task, the Committee are charged with considering the advisability of an extended investigation into the structure of the profession, the total income of the profession in relation to the scale of salaries that might be afforded, and the grading of architectural appointments in relation to age, experience and responsibilities, and to suggest to the Council, if thought practicable, a programme of work in connection with such an investigation.

New Reference to the Monopolies Commission
Steel Frames for Buildings

The Board of Trade have referred to the Monopolies and Restrictive Practices Commission the supply of steel frames which cost more than £2,500 each, for buildings. The Commission are to report about both the facts of the matter and their bearing on the public interest.

Any person or organization wishing to offer evidence should write to the Secretary of the Monopolies and Restrictive Practices Commission, 8, Cornwall Terrace, Regent's Park, London.

Russian Housing Experts Visit to Britain

At the Government's invitation, the first Russian housing delegation to visit the United Kingdom since the war arrived in London on Monday for a 12-day visit to see housing and building developments. The delegation will be led by Mr. V. F. Promyslov, First Deputy Chairman of the Moscow Town Soviet and Chief of the Moscow Building Trust. The Ministry of Housing and Local Government are acting as hosts.

A full programme of discussions and visits has been arranged. The first seven days will be spent in and around London visiting in turn Westminster, the City of London, West Ham, the London County Council, Harlow New Town, Dunmow Rural District, the Building Centre and the Building Research Station. At Cambridge, Hampton Court and other places they will see some of our older historic buildings. Monday, July 18, will be spent in Scotland, and the party then go on to visit Manchester, Liverpool, and Port Sunlight on July 19, and factories making prefabricated houses at Chesterfield and Nottingham on July 20.

Discussions at the Ministry of Housing have been arranged at the start and the end of the tour. The delegation will also be received by the R.I.B.A.

Later in the year United Kingdom housing experts are to pay a return visit to Russia. This exchange of visits takes place under the terms of a recent resolution of the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe, which was sponsored jointly by the Soviet and United Kingdom Governments, and which provides, among other things, for the exchange of mutually beneficial visits by specialists from the countries participating in the work of the Commission.

Grants to 20 Historic Buildings: Sixth List

During the past three months 20 grants for the preservation of historic buildings, their contents and adjoining land, have been offered and accepted. The grants totalling about £75,000 are offered by the Minister of Works acting on recommendations by the Historic Buildings Councils for England, for Scotland and for Wales.

The 20 buildings are as follows:—

England: Ashdown House, Forest Row, Sussex (second grant); Gazebos at Hales Place, Tenterden, Kent; Broughton Castle, 7, High Street, Chipping Norton, Oxon; Gorhambury, St. Albans, Herts; Linden House, Eye, Suffolk; Althorp House, Northants (second grant); Lydiard Park, Lydiard Tregoz (third and fourth grants); pictures at Corsham Court, Wilts; Taunton Castle, Somerset (second grant); Garden Buildings, Shugborough, Staffs; Chetham's Hospital, Manchester; Town Hall, Berwick-on-Tweed (second grant). *Scotland:* Dunvegan Castle, Skye; Toll Booth and Burgh Court House, Stirling; Delgatie Castle, Aberdeenshire; Muchalls Castle, Stonehaven; Embo House, Dornoch; Newbattle Abbey, Dalkeith, Midlothian; *Wales:* Pen-y-lan, Meifod, Montgomeryshire (second grant).

With the grants announced on March 25, July 5 and October 4, 1954, and on January 6 and April 4, 1955, the total number of buildings assisted under the Historic Buildings and Ancient Monuments Act is now 164 and the total value of the grants is about £480,000.

Over 800 applications for aid have so far been received by the three Historic Buildings Councils of which about 430 have so far been rejected.

In the financial year ending March 31, 1956, there is a provision of £350,000 for grants under the Act towards the repair or maintenance of outstanding historic buildings, their contents and adjoining land.

L.M.B.A. Report

The half-yearly meeting of the London Master Builders Association takes place next Thursday, July 21, when the report for the first six months of the year will be considered and other formal business transacted. The President, Mr. L. J. Holloway, will preside.

The period under review, says the report, has been one of intense building activity, and in the immediate future the extent of the work to be done is likely to be limited only by the availability of men and materials. The demand for houses, despite all the hundreds of thousands that have been built annually during the past few years, remains unabated. The Government is committed to a policy of systematic slum clearance, and thousands of prefabricated houses are due for demolition and replacement. Work in sight or in hand in the City alone is running at an estimated value of over £100 millions.

The chief disturbing factor is the rising cost of everything that goes to the making of a building, and it is therefore vital that the builder as the organizer of any contract should see to it that his organization is working at maximum efficiency so that waste of both time and materials is eliminated. It is encouraging to note that management is more and more alive to the importance of this factor in reducing the cost of building work.

The Architecture Club

A Reception of the Architecture Club was held at the Blewcoat School, Caxton Street, Westminster, on Thursday, July 7, by kind permission of the National Trust.

Members and guests were received by Viscount Esher.

Housing Progress—May

The number of permanent houses completed in Great Britain during May was 24,934 compared with 31,371 in May, 1954.

APPOINTMENTS

Professor Sir William Holford, M.A., F.R.I.B.A., M.T.P.I., has been invited by St. Salvators College Council, St. Andrews, to consider all the available sites in the University precincts in St. Andrews and to report on their future use.

Professor Robert H. Matthews, C.B.E., A.R.I.B.A., of Edinburgh, has been appointed to place before the Queens College Council, Dundee, his preliminary ideas of the scale and proportion of the new buildings which are envisaged by the College Council.

Mr. Robert Cecil Counsel Clark, A.M.T.P.I., chief assistant planning officer, South Shields, has been appointed deputy town planning officer for Hull in succession to Mr. D. F. Offord now an inspector of the Ministry of Housing and Local Government.

New Hospital Building Programme

The Minister of Health, Mr. Iain Macleod, has given the list of major projects which have been selected for the first programme of new hospital building in this country since before the war.

The programme will be spread over the two years 1956/7 and 1957/8. As the total value of the schemes selected by the Minister exceeds the £17½m which has been fixed as the "ceiling," those projects which are ready soonest will, other things being equal, be started first.

Altogether 35 schemes have been selected by the Minister as probable starters. Any which fail to start within the two years in question will be expected to have first claim on the resources available in 1958/9. It will be the aim of the Department to do all in its power to ensure that the meeting of an urgent need is not prejudiced by delay in the preparation of plans.

All the projects referred to in the Minister's Parliamentary statement of February 9 last are included in the final selection, except the new Cardiff teaching hospital, new mental hospitals in Lancashire and Yorkshire and new general hospitals at Slough and Boston. It is not considered that any of these schemes can be ready in time to start at the earliest before 1958/9.

Among the 35 projects listed are plans for 14 new hospitals, among them being Crawley and Harlow. There are nine new general hospitals (or the first phases) as follows: Hensingham, West Cumberland; Swindon; Crawley; Harlow; Truro; Huddersfield; Swansea; Coventry and Wythenshawe.

The programme makes a start on three new teaching hospitals—the first stage of the removal of Charing Cross to Northwick Park, Harrow, and out-patients' department for a new teaching hospital at Sheffield, and a new surgical ward block for Guy's Hospital.

There is also the reconstruction of another teaching hospital—Manchester Royal Infirmary.

A new mental hospital at Seisdon, Birmingham, and a new dental hospital attached to University College Hospital are among other projects.

Apart from new premises are big schemes for the development or extension of existing hospitals, many of the extensions being to provide more beds for mental and mental deficiency patients. Other schemes include new out-patients' departments.

Where new hospitals are involved, it is planned to carry out the work in stages. The first phase will normally comprise particular departments, with in most cases a proportion of beds, which can then form the nucleus around which the new hospital will gradually take shape. Work on the different phases may be spread over anything up to ten years.

As far as can be estimated at present the completion of all these projects should provide approximately 6,000 more hospital beds. About half of them will be in general hospitals and the other half will be for mental and mental deficiency patients.

All the projects listed by the Minister are over and above those which the hospital authorities themselves may be able to undertake during the same two years by using their individual allocations from the £19m which will be available during the period for normal capital expenditure.

A further sum of £6m is also to be allocated during the same two years for plant replacement and redeployment purposes. This is to be allocated among hospital boards broadly in proportion to the number of beds in hospitals in each region or teaching group.

COMING EVENTS

Royal Institute of British Architects

July 18-July 29. "Designs for Theatres and Theatrical Settings," at 66, Portland Place, W.1. Mondays-Fridays 10-7; Saturdays 10-5.

July 20 at 3 p.m. Housing Medal Awards for 1955 at 66, Portland Place, W.1. The Minister of Housing and Local Government, the Right Hon. Duncan Sandys, M.P., will present the Awards.

Northern Polytechnic

July 19-20. Annual Exhibition of students' work will be opened at 6.30 p.m. on Tuesday, July 19, by Donald McMorran, A.R.A., F.R.I.B.A., who will also present Diplomas and Prizes. At Northern Polytechnic, Holloway, N.7.

Housing Course

Under the auspices of the Housing Centre Trust, a Housing Course is being held in the Conference Hall of the County Hall on July 20, 21 and 22. Speakers include Mrs. Henry Brooke, Sir Gordon Russell, Lt. Col. R. A. Jensen, B. Arch., F.R.I.B.A., A.M.T.P.I., and Mrs. S. M. Hayward, A.R.I.B.A., A.A.Dipl. The course concludes with a tour of Harlow New Town.

A.A. Members' Work

An unselected exhibition of work by over 120 members of the A.A. will be held at No. 36, Bedford Square on July 15-28, August 3-12, 1955. It will consist of illustrations of buildings and projcts, and work in the field of industrial art, designed during recent years by members and probationary members.

It has been staged primarily for the information of members of the A.A. and is not intended to be a public exhibition.

This Exhibtion will run concurrently with the Annual Exhibition of School Work.

T.P.I.

At the first meeting of the newly elected Council of the Institute held to-day Mr. Desmond Heap was elected President of the Town Planning Institute for 1955-56 and will take office in November next on the expiration of the term of office of Mr. E. H. Doubleday. Mr. Heap is the Comptroller and City Solicitor to the Corporation of the City of London.

L.C.C. News

At its meeting on Tuesday the London County Council had before it proposals by its General Purposes Committee for the transfer or delegation of certain of the L.C.C.'s functions to the Borough Councils. After more detailed discussions with Government departments and other bodies concerned, it would be necessary to promote legislation before the proposals can be carried out. In addition to Health Services, the proposals outlined include the following.

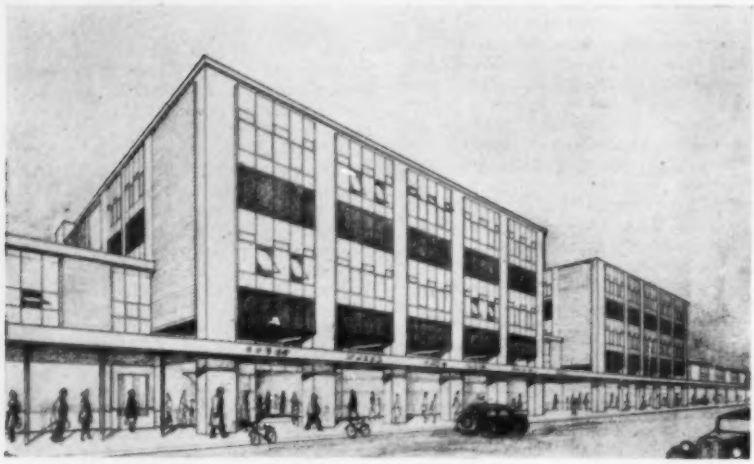
Town Planning—(a) Certain categories of applications for permission to develop, subject to the L.C.C. retaining control of its own development, as follows: change of use other than for industry; change of use of premises within the Housing Accommodation Direction; conversion of houses into flats; minor additions and alterations; and power to require the proper maintenance of waste lands; (b) the enforcement of planning control in respect of these matters; and (c) orders for preservation of trees and woodlands.

Building regulation—Powers under the London Building Acts corresponding broadly to the town planning proposals, including small temporary buildings; temporary buildings in advance of the building line; means of escape in buildings converted from houses into flats; buildings beyond the general line of frontage; and dangerous and neglected structures.

Since the L.C.C. is responsible for the County of London Development Plan and for the control of development so as to secure the practical application of the principles of the Plan, the Committee propose that the designated town planning powers should be delegated, and that the Council should retain powers to take decisive action where necessary and to withdraw the delegation in any case where such a course may be deemed necessary. (These considerations do not apply to dangerous and neglected structures and, in relation to those powers, transfer and not delegation is proposed.)

The Committee consider that the matters to be delegated should be related to proposals which are in conformity with the primary zoning and programming of the Development Plan and do not involve a substantial increase in the number of persons employed within the County. In addition, special consideration will be required on applications which involve questions of policy in the central area, e.g., those relating to such buildings as theatres, hotels, etc. In particular, there should be consultation with the L.C.C. on the town planning aspects of projects in which town planning considerations arise.

CONVERSION OF CORNERCROFT BUILDING,



Proposed Building

Existing Building

ON evacuation by Messrs. Cornercroft Ltd. of their premises in Queen Victoria Road, the City Council has decided to acquire the property for conversion and reconditioning. This gives the opportunity of commencing the redevelopment and transformation of Queen Victoria Road into a lively shopping street and also of providing the entrance to the new Retail Market.

The proposals, which were approved by the Planning and Redevelopment Committee recently, include on the ground floor the new Fish Market and Meat Shops as part of the new Retail Market, together with four shops along Queen Victoria Road, and on the upper two floors flatted factory space with 27,600 sq ft accommodation.

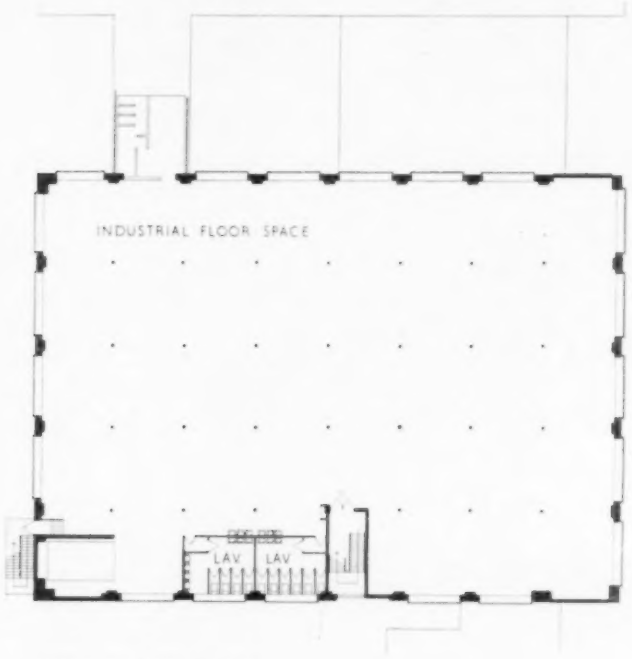
The front ground floor bays on the existing building fronting on to Queen Victoria Road are opened up to provide an Arcade 12ft wide in front of the shops and the new pavement will be 18ft wide overall from the shop fronts. From this arcade a further arcade will give access to the Fish Market, accommodated at the rear of the existing building, and through it to the new Retail Market. Access to the proposed factory floors is by way of a new entrance hall and staircase off this arcade, and engineering showcases, framed in metal and plate glass, are proposed on the ground floor

Key

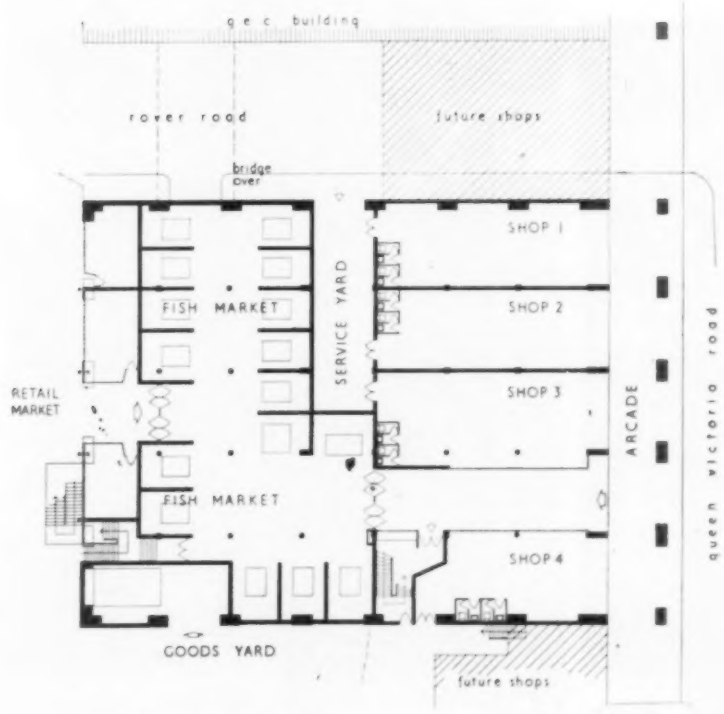
1. RETAIL MARKET
2. SHOPS
3. G.E.C.
4. PUB
5. CITY ARCHITECT'S DEPARTMENT
6. WOOLWORTHS
7. BLOCK "N"
8. SOUTH LINK BLOCK
9. NORTH LINK BLOCK
10. LOWER PRECINCT
11. UPPER PRECINCT
12. BRITISH HOME STORES
13. MARKS & SPENCERS
14. BLOCK "J"
15. HAWKINS
16. CO-OP

LAYOUT OF SHOPPING AREA

COVENTRY ARTHUR G. LING, City Architect & Planning Officer



FIRST FLOOR PLAN



GROUND FLOOR PLAN
Scale: 1in = 40ft

for the possible display of goods manufactured in the factories above. Service access to both shops and market is kept quite distinct from shoppers, and the factories on the upper floors will be served by the existing lift.

The designs for the conversion have been carried out under the direction of the new City Architect, Mr. Arthur G. Ling, and show how the transformation of the exterior will be accomplished by the removal of existing windows and parapet, the application of Hornton Stone facings to brick piers, and the use of glazed panels between piers on the upper floors. The construction of a canopy along the arcade will give space for tenants' signs. Although the shop fronts will be carried out to the City Architect's designs, internal shop fittings will be the responsibility of the individual tenants.

The bridge between Cornercroft and G.E.C. will be retained for adaptation at a later date when it is hoped a similar conversion may be carried out to the G.E.C. building.

The estimated cost of these proposals is £77,000 inclusive of professional fees.

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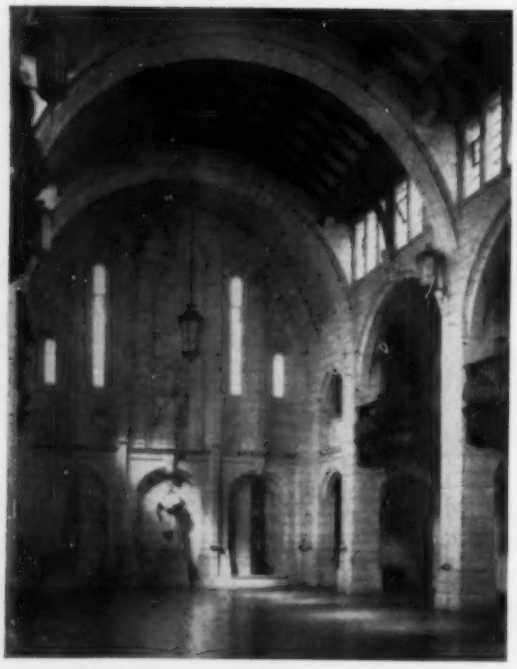
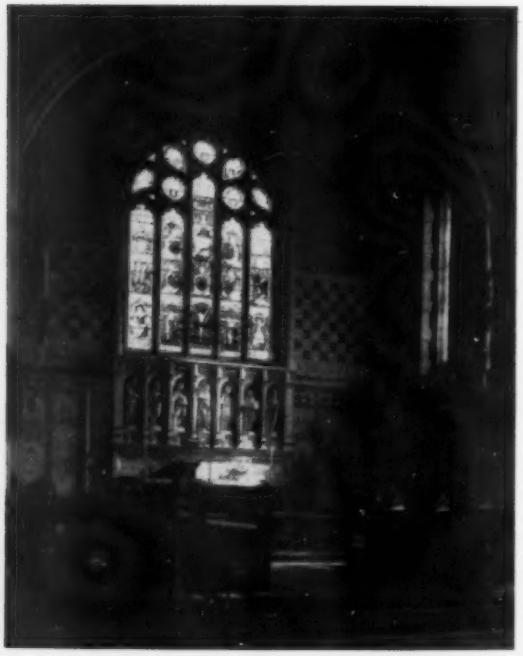




Britannia Royal Naval College, Dartmouth, celebrated its Jubilee this month. Designed in 1899 by Sir Aston Webb in Portland Stone, red brick and green slate roof. The photographs, by John H. Reynolds, show the main entrance with the figurehead of the old Britannia in the foreground; the Great Hall or Quarter Deck, and the Chapel.

The First Building and Public Works Exhibition PARIS

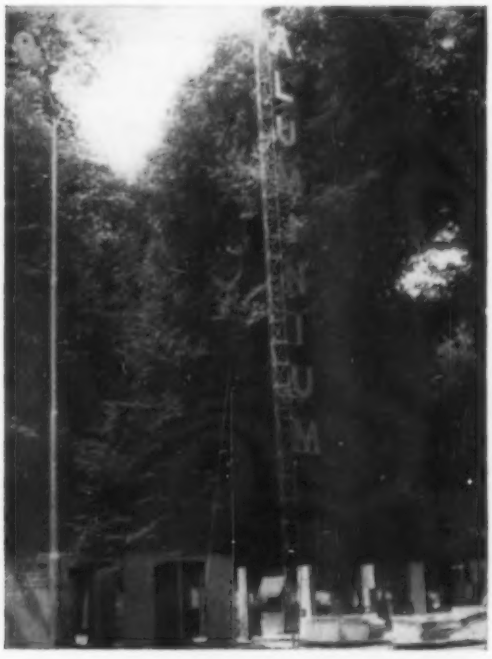
The special exhibit of plans and blueprints compiled by the Association of French Geometricians

The space-dynamic tower by the lake

OUR Paris correspondent writes: "The first International Building Exhibition held in the old Parc at St. Cloud is the first commercial show to be permitted use of this famous park of Napoleon III. The organizers were *Formes & Techniques*.

The exhibition itself was not wildly exciting since it was more of a cross between a building and an Ideal Home Exhibition. Most of the stands were concerned with equipment. Acrow of London showed a new type of scaffolding. The Dutch Co. M.A.V.E.M. offered a new prefabricated wall panel made of a product called Linex. This is said to be a composition made of linen and synthetic resins. It is moulded on to a steel frame and held together by bolts. It is soundproof and sturdy.

The Americans produced Nelsonite which is



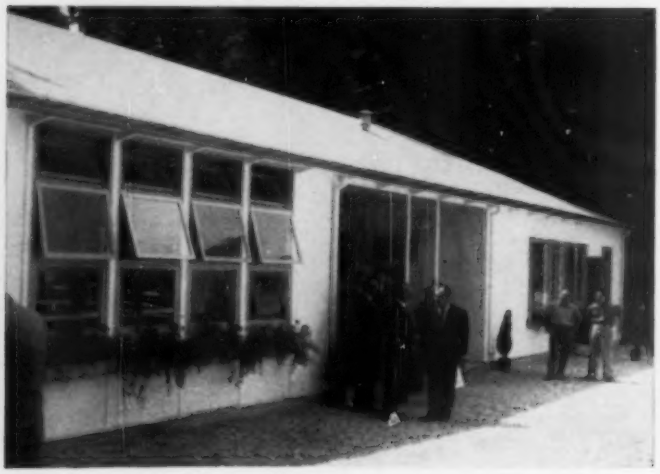
The "modern art" section organized by the 'Groupe Espace' French existentialist painters, sculptors, etc., which was opened by Pablo Picasso and right, the Aluminium section laid out by the French Aluminium industry

Building & Public Works Exhibition PARIS

The greatest attraction of the international village, The Finnish House. Built entirely of seasoned deal is called Puutalo Oy, costs £3,000 and 300 have just been built in Brittany for an estate

La Louisiane, an American house built by Société Phenix. Architect: Pierre Mazery, costs £2,500

The prototype of a Dutch prefabricated school. This can be erected in four days, has a steel skeleton covered with plastic composition panels. The builders are M.A.V.E.M.



The wood-burning cast-iron stove in the Finnish House Puutalo Oy which aroused tremendous interest among the Parisians

a new waterproofing for wood, and there were also such modern products as plastic flooring, new uses for glass fibre and a new product called Tegulite, which is described as stratified polyester glass, claiming to be completely watertight and excellent for roofing.

Like all exhibitions the most interesting section was not ready when the show was opened by the Minister of Housing M. Duchet. This was a village of houses erected by eleven countries.

I was told that Britain had been approached but had turned down the offer to show a ' typical British house ' on the grounds that there was no such thing. This, indeed, was a pity.

The houses in the village were, of course, all prefabricated. The Finnish house, all wood, cost £3,000 and an American house £4,000. There were several French houses the cheapest being £1,750 and finally a Dutch school, including a flat for the teacher."

The kitchen of the Finnish House

The dining-room lounge of the Finnish House

An exhibition of modern street lighting by the Dutch firm Eidor of Eindhoven

The stand of Acrow, one of the two British exhibitors, who were showing scaffolding, concrete castings, etc.

The stand of Goutte Toquet, a French company who have a new plastic roofing material called Tegulite

The Ceramic Link, the great French invention which makes the quick erection of arches possible without any scaffold or reinforced steel skeleton

THE REVELATION OF LUCCA

BY

BRYAN LITTLE

Three times the spoon with oil of Lucca crown
And once with vinegar procured from town.

SO reads part of an old rhymed recipe for the making of a salad. For most of us in England Lucca is known only as the place in Italy where the best olive oil is made. For a few, more inquisitive into the byways of musical history, it may be known as the birthplace of the composers Boccherini and Puccini. More significant for English amateurs of the visual arts, a house very near the basilica of S. Frediano (Frigidianus, an Irishman who found his mission field in Tuscany) was the birthplace, in 1708, of Pompeo Batoni, whose portraits, done in Rome, of Grand-Touring Milords still adorn many English and Scottish country homes. But for any architects who may be taking holidays in Italy and who wish, without trouble or inconvenience, to visit an exquisite, unspoilt city which is very easy of access, whether by car or public transport, and which is none the less very little thronged by such tourists as swarm in Pisa only about 12 miles away, this lovely little Tuscan city of some 50,000 people is bound to be amply rewarding. For it is full of fine buildings, many of them bearing most helpful plaques, in Italian and French, which relate their essential history. Lucca is an easy day's drive from Florence, and easier still from Pisa. For those who are in Italy without their cars, the bus service both from Pisa and Florence is both quick and frequent.

The apse and campanile of S. Frediano as one sees them from the road round the ramparts. The trees just below the campanile are those of the Baroque garden of the Palazzo Controni

Lucca, like San Marino to-day, was an independent State till the 1840s, when it became part of the Grand Duchy of Tuscany. To this political fact the city owes its most beautiful and distinctive feature. For the ancient fortifications, built in the sixteenth and seventeeth centuries and patched up later, still remain intact all round the compass of the old city. The walls are partly faced in stone and partly in a warm, mellow brick, the gateways are of comparatively simple Renaissance design, and at intervals round the *enceinte* one still sees Lucca's full complement of boldly projecting bastions. A good road now runs round the walls, and the entire circuit of some three miles is now planted with trees, so that the Lucchesi, in an even more satisfying manner than the people of Dorchester, are favoured in hot weather with a delightfully shady mural promenade, made more beautiful still by views from the ramparts towards the Apennines and the Pisan Mountains.

Yet it is clear enough that the present fortifications include a larger area than that of the medieval city. For well within them, and indicating an earlier acreage not much more than half that of the Renaissance period, there are still three medieval gates, The Porta of S. Gervasio and the Portone dei Borghi being imposing structures. Lucca's river, the Serchio, is some distance away from the old town, but one still has, in the Fosso, a picturesque, open channel of running water that must at one time have formed part of the city's water defences. It continues underground below the Corso Garibaldi (formerly, and more helpfully, the Via dei Fossi Coperti), which is the only street within the tree-clad ramparts which is both straight and wide.

Inside its walls, Lucca is an exceedingly rich composition of various periods from Romanesque to Renaissance; the only architectural phase which is not well represented, except in the inevitable altarpieces, a few houses and the little church of St. Catherine, is the Baroque. As in other medieval Italian cities, the English visitor is made to feel humble, even by comparison with such places as Norwich or York, when he sees the amazing wealth of Lucca in buildings which rank well below the obvious "stars."

Under its name of Luca, the city was a place of some note in Roman times, and in 56 B.C. was chosen for a highly important conference between the triumvirs Cæsar, Pompey and Crassus. Modern Lucca has only one Roman relic, but that is a notable curiosity. For the oval amphitheatre remains in essence intact, its central space being an unimpeded piazza, and a large portion of its surrounding structure being worked into the fabric of an oval rookery of slum dwellings; one thinks of the parallel afforded by Pompey's Theatre in Rome, but here in Lucca the Roman antecedents of the present-day settlement are far more palpable.

The façade of S. Michele is a fantastic blend of architectural composition, late Romanesque carving, and inlaid work in black and white marble. The surmounting statue of the Archangel is modern

Yet Romanesque, in Lucca's somewhat individual version of the Pisan school, is more noteworthy than anything left by the Romans. The city soon became commercially prosperous, and of particular fame for the manufacture of silk. The wealth of her silk merchants made possible the building, not only of a Cathedral, but of several other twelfth- or early thirteenth-century churches whose merits are well above those of the non-cathedral churches of Pisa. Their general characteristics are, indeed, those of Pisan Romanesque, with richly arcaded façades, basilican naves as a rule without cross arches or vaulting, sides and apses arcaded where the sites make it possible to admire such designing, and tall, square (in S. Michele oblong) *campanili* whose fenestration allows for more windows in the upper stages than lower down. The façades, curiously anticipating a common Baroque practice, rise in some cases well *above* the level of the nave roofs behind them. This mood of sheer display particularly gripped those who designed the astonishing arcaded and inlaid façade of S. Michele, and one finds the same idea in the less dramatic S. Pietro Somaldi. But at the Cathedral the early thirteenth-century arcaded façade now rises *less* high than the great vaulted nave which was the main element in a complete rebuilding in the Gothic period. The liturgical West (actually East) front of S. Frediano is unusual, and not wholly successful, in that its upper section is refulgently covered by a restored thirteenth-century mosaic. But mosaics are essentially a decoration for dim interiors where the mystic element in their beauty does not have to face the starkly revealing lucidity of Italian daylight.

Lucca's smaller Romanesque churches are also a delightful group. Some of their arches, as in S. Salvatore and S. Pietro Somaldi, rest not on antique Roman or mock-Corinthian columns but on simple square piers. Their doorways, particularly on the South side of S. Salvatore, have their rich Romanesque carving on the lintels and not, as in our own "Norman" churches, round the actual arches. The towers, even where the churches themselves have been much altered (one has a Renaissance façade and two storeys of flats on top of its nave!) can often be admired for their grace and charm.

Of all Lucca's galaxy of Romanesque churches, that of S. Cristoforo is, in a way, the most rewarding. The narrow Via Fillungo, at whose base it stands, must surely be one of the most delightful main shopping streets in Europe. Here and in the streets adjoining are many of the late medieval houses, built of warm red brick in the *palazzo* manner and with moulded brickwork adornment and trefoil-headed windows, which were the homes of the silk merchants who brought wealth to medieval Lucca. The façade of S. Cristoforo has a wheel window and other decoration which shows it to be a late compromise between Romanesque and Gothic. What makes it of prime interest is that it is a *chiesa repristinata*, in other words, a church where the later decorations and monuments, Renaissance or Baroque, have all been removed so that traces of medieval frescoes have been exposed and the interior restored to all the stark, severe austerity of the original Romanesque. Like S. Sabina in Rome, it comes as an astonishing, purging experience after a long spell of the profusion which is normal in the churches of Italy.

Houses and bell towers apart, Lucca's medieval architecture is overwhelmingly concentrated in its highly

S. Pietro Somaldi is one of the less famous churches of Lucca, but its campanile and façade admirably show the characteristics of the local Romanesque school

impressive Cathedral. The apse and the aisle walls are the original Romanesque, and the façade above an arched loggia is of the early thirteenth century. All the rest, except for the great Romanesque tower, was rebuilt in the fourteenth century, a curious compromise between the round arches of the Romanesque tradition and other features unmistakably of a period when taste had veered in a more "Gothic" direction. The most Gothic features, and a close parallel with the traceried spaces of the Campo Santo at Pisa, are the tracery of the triforium bays. On the outside, too, we see pronouncedly Gothic panelling and niches on the buttresses set up to support the great round-arched vault. The Cathedral has transepts, but the interior effect of these is heavily masked by their being parted down the middle, and screened from the crossing, by replicas of the bays in the nave arcades; one has to remember that, in Italy, the idea of the rectangular basilica died very hard. Lucca Cathedral has also a rich collection of sculpture, and in the apse of the choir are three Romanesque windows whose glass is richly tinted, admirably designed work of the late fifteenth century. Contemporary with these windows is Mattia Civitali's delightful octagonal *tempietto* for the safe keeping of the *Volto Santo*. More famous, and probably one of the loveliest pieces of sculpture in Italy, is the early Renaissance tomb, with its marble effigy, *putti*, and garlands, to Ilaria di Caretto, the young wife of one of the Guinigi Dukes of Lucca. The convention of the recumbent effigy is, of course, medieval, and the Duchess died as far back as 1405, but the idiom of Jacopo della Quercia's monument clearly beckons us on to the great cultural surge which was now to come. Lucca had already, in the great font of S. Frediano, seen sculpture in the Pisan manner. Later in the fifteenth century her own sculptor, Mattia Civitali (d. 1501), produced some admirable, and still surviving, statues and altarpieces in the fully Renaissance taste.

Later members of the Civitali family also appear as the architects of some of Lucca's *palazzi*. Notably important, with their severe façades diversified by rusticated pilasters and by rustication blocks all round some of their windows, are the Palazzi Bernardini and Cenami, which are attributed to Nicolo Civitali, and the more refined, but similarly rusticated, Palazzo Guidiccioni, by Vincenzo of the same surname. All three are of the middle decades of the sixteenth century, and they lead logically to the work in Lucca of the better known Florentine Bartolomeo Ammanati, who was responsible for the earlier portions, including the southern cortile, of the Ducal Palace. Here Ammanati blended a rusticated colonnade, Venetian windows, and some exterior features which directly resemble the work done by the Civitali. Other *palazzi* are liberally and delightfully scattered along the narrow streets of the city; the easiest to study are those which stand at corners and which thus allow the beholder to stand at a slightly longer distance. The Guinigi, as befitted a ruling clan, had a pair of them, both magnificent works in medieval brick, and one of them with a slender tower out of whose summit some ash trees now grow. By way of contrast, there are two very fine *palazzi*, both of them in the northern part of the old city, whose style is seventeenth-century Baroque. The better of the two, whose name I could not discover, is easily identifiable in Via S. Giorgio. The other, the Palazzo Controni, close to S. Frediano, has a delicious little formal garden at the back, and a Baroque summerhouse which abuts directly on to the inner side of the city walls.

So much for some of the main things for which one should look in Lucca; of the centuries later than the seventeenth there is not much to tell. Two monuments in the Greek Revival taste are of a certain British interest. One, in S. Frediano, is to a Lucchese named Papi who contrived, before settling down as a writer, to serve as a Colonel in the Bengal Army. S. Michele was the church of the de Giglis family, two of whom, nucle and nephew, were non-resident Bishops of Worcester from 1497 to 1521. The second, Silvestro, had a Renaissance monument which had to be replaced, in 1876, by one whose style could easily put it 50 years earlier. Outside the city, a little to the South, is a fine building which well combines the practical and the monumental. For a long aqueduct, designed by Lorenzo Nottolini for the Bourbon-Parmas who ruled Lucca till 1847, ends up in a magnificent circular Doric *tempietto* which astonishingly resembles Hawksmoor's mausoleum at Castle Howard.

The photos illustrating the article are by courtesy of the Italian State Tourist Office

Aerial view from west towards the "centrum"

Vällingby.

An account by ROLF JENSEN, B.Arch., F.R.I.B.A., A.M.T.P.I.

A VISIT to Stockholm last summer revived memories of the 'Thirties, when Sweden was indeed the architects' Mecca. With our many pre-occupations since the war over our own domestic problems there has scarcely been the opportunity to "stand and stare," and although some of the journals contain their quota of photographs of the latest work abroad, comparatively little seems to be known of some of the most notable work which has been carried out in recent years.

One of the schemes of greatest interest and significance anywhere in Europe to-day is the development at Vällingby: designed as a large self-contained "suburb" of Stockholm—but otherwise, may it be said, having little in common with what is generally understood by that rather odious term.

It was my good fortune to meet again, after a number of years, Sven Markelius, who is now responsible, as the head of the City Planning Department, for the master plan on which all development in greater Stockholm is based. Since the Hälsingborg Concert Hall, a most imaginative and successful pioneer work in the modern architecture movement, designed by this same architect, Markelius' humanistic approach to the arts has been well established. He has since brought precisely the same qualities and sensitivity to bear on the wider questions of town planning, in which the importance he attaches to the human and individual element is always manifest.

It is evident from study of the three-dimensional models produced by the City Planning Department for all major schemes that a most successful form of collaboration has been reached between the town planners and the executive architects at Vällingby. The zoning and distribution of building is carried out closely in accordance with the master plan, and there is a very faithful adherence to the massing, shape and layout of these buildings, which undoubtedly largely accounts for the highly satisfying grouping and composition in the realization.

A comparison between Vällingby and the New Towns is almost inevitable, although it must be emphasized that the basic planning conception is fundamentally somewhat different. Although some industry has been provided, and also a proportion of commerce, in Vällingby, this is only sufficient to give employment to approximately half of the residents; the assumption being that full employment conditions in central Stockholm will provide for the remainder.

It was a cardinal point of planning policy to relate this development, therefore, to transport services; and not only is there excellent road communication with central Stockholm, but a new underground railway system has been built to connect up city and suburb.

The journey by road to the new suburb provides an interesting historical cross-section of the planning problems of greater Stockholm during the last 20 years. From Kristineberg, at the eastern end of the Traneberg Bridge, it is evident that for a time development of central Stockholm proper was held at bay until the central area was no longer able to provide sites. A somewhat stereotyped form of slab

block development was then adopted and, still farther out towards the west, single family houses were erected in the typically attractive Swedish tradition. In the early years of the last war it was discovered that the population of Stockholm was still increasing and, of the alternatives then available and to avoid further ribbon development, it was decided to provide additional building in the form of infilling to these more recently created suburban areas.

Although this policy contained the greater Stockholm area within reasonable bounds, the resulting planning and layout was not all that could be wished for, and it was soon realized after the war that in the light of a still further growth of population a totally new departure must be accepted.

Influenced in part no doubt by the satellite-town idea a site was chosen for Vällingby, so as to retain a definite green belt.

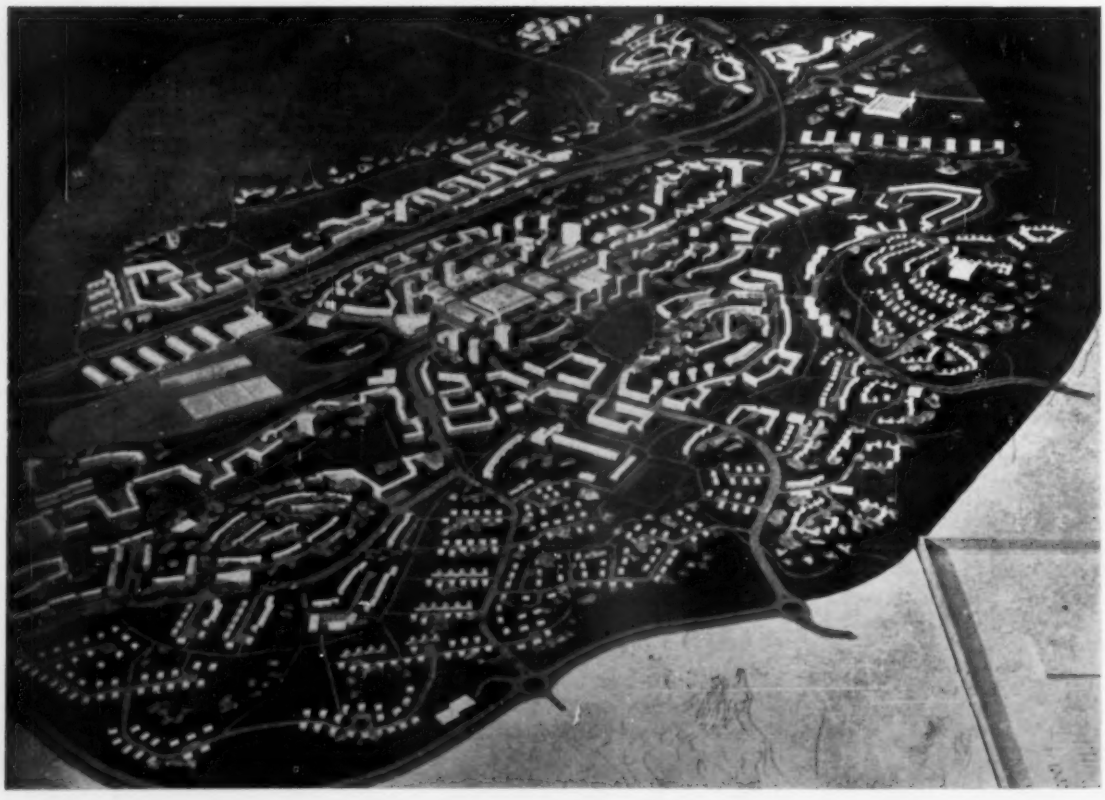
The site selected, in the South Spanga district and approximately 15 kilometres from the centre of Stockholm, is 3,000 acres in extent, and has every natural advantage scenically. It occupies a tract of well-wooded and hilly country with rocky outcrops, which was previously devoted to farming and hunting. It is scenery so typically Scandinavian that, appropriately enough, during progress of work, a Viking burial ground was discovered. A relic of the earlier environment still remains in the shape of the picturesque Hässelby Slot, a manor farmstead, which has been retained in its original form, and which, no doubt, will ultimately be used, as have other buildings of this type around Stockholm, in connection with community activities.

The natural assets of the site have been used to maximum benefit and even in the "centrum"—immediately adjoining the underground station, in which are the commercial and business premises, together with cultural and civic buildings and high density residential development—the unspoilt country never seems to be far away. Judicious use of open space "wedges" is largely responsible for this impression, but this is also due to the low site coverage of some of the higher-density building schemes and by no means least of the extreme care with which all intervening open space has been studied and designed to create the effect of the "open-air room," rather than permitting the haphazard layout so often associated with this type of planning.

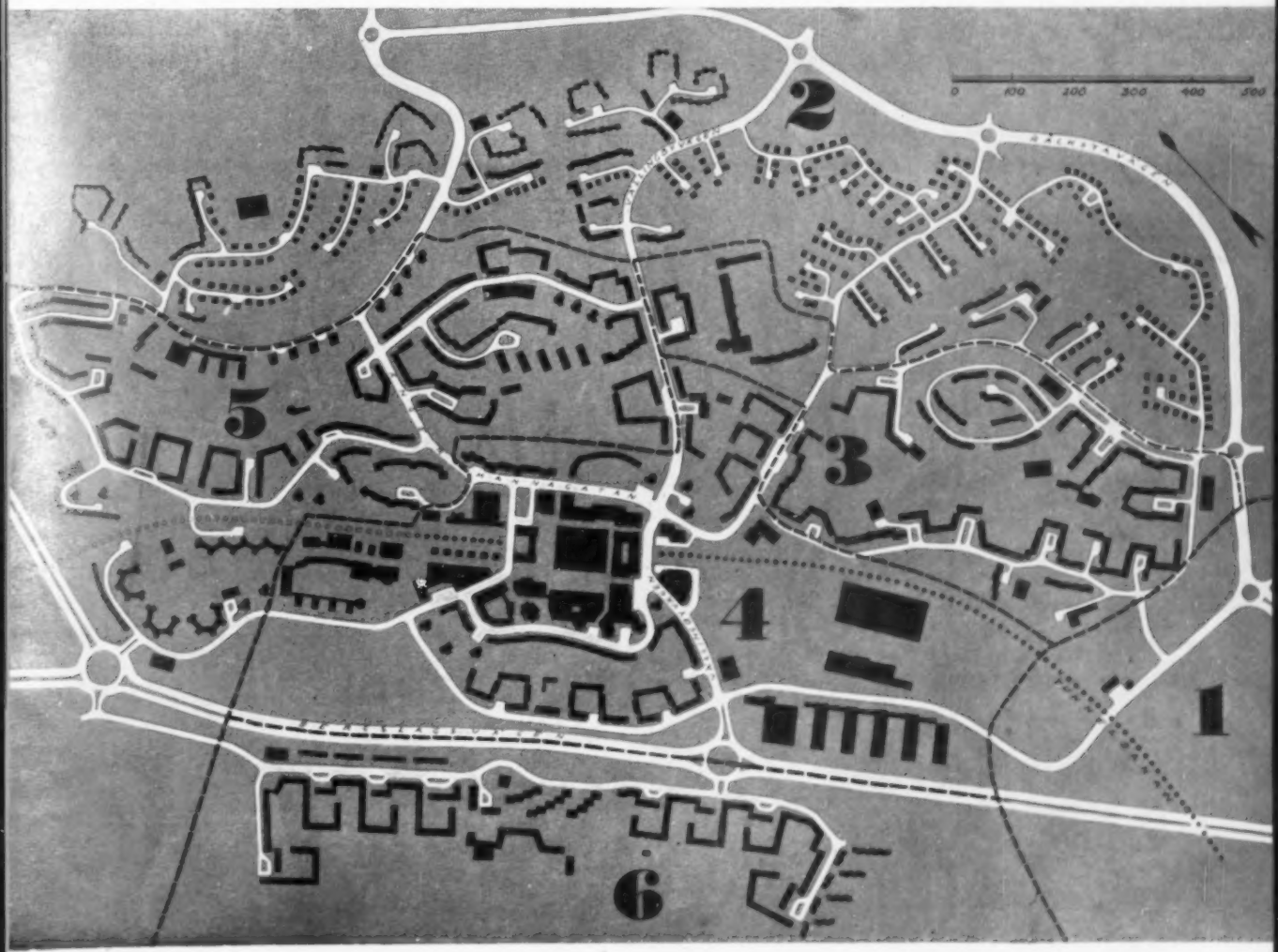
The area, which extends from Blackeberg in the south-east to Hässelby in the west, and which takes in Racksta, as well as Vällingby proper, is intended ultimately to house about 60,000 people. The main building work was commenced in 1950 and is due to be completed in 1956. Not only is the development broken up into units which roughly correspond with the original settlements, but, in turn, each of these areas has been further sub-divided on the basis of residential units housing about 3,000 people. These have each been designed round independent central focii and thus provide a feeling of close-knit townscape.

The majority of the inhabitants are living at present in, or will in future occupy, flats; and thus there is no departure from what has for so long in Sweden been found a satisfactory system of planning homes; in spite of the fact that some of the arguments which are used to justify high densities in central areas do not necessarily apply in this case. Not only, however, is there a strong national preference for flat life but there are also the economic considerations, since the provision of accommodation in this form has been shown to be less costly; and there is, moreover, the additional convenience offered by the compact labour-saving planning. There are also the obvious advantages of preservation of ample areas of open space surrounding the buildings and

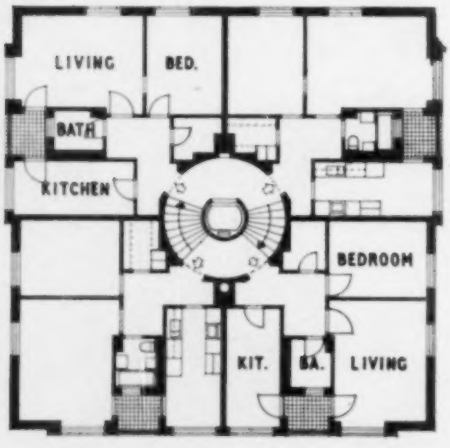
Model of Vällingby from east. Block Plan ☛



*Key to block plan:—**1.** Among other buildings, sites for hospital and technical school or training college. **2.** Mainly reserved for country houses and small cottages, terraced houses and villas for employees. **3.** Blocks of flats, primary school, shopping centre, post office, big garage and day homes for children; also a heating power station. **4.** Underground station and market place with offices for commercial, cultural and social purposes, such as shops, offices, workshops, a citizen house, restaurant, cinema, theatre, secondary school and girls' school; later a church and a sports hall. **5.** Mainly 3-storey flat blocks; later, two schools, day homes, sports grounds, a big garage and shops. **6.** Dwelling houses and a nature reserve in the south; primary school and a sports ground*



Block of flats with floor plan below. The clean and simple lines are typical of Vällingby



FLATS

Vällingby

coupled with the creation of variations of height and massing which are so essential æsthetically if monotony of layout is to be avoided. The point blocks at Vällingby are, perhaps, the most noteworthy feature; stark in their simplicity of design and yet perhaps the most successful expression of this particular architectural form of planning solution to be seen anywhere in Europe. The Swedes have, of course, had much more experience in solving this particular problem than anyone; they were the originators of the compact block with the central "core-staircase," and although since Danviksklippan a great many variants have been tried out, some with moderate success only, the ultimate simplicity of expression and form have now been reached, together with extremely ingenious and economical planning technique. These blocks, particularly, are carefully planned in relation to surrounding buildings to produce a sense of crescendo and climax which are eminently satisfying.

Whilst it is perhaps less true of some of the smaller blocks of single family houses, the building design as a whole makes little concession to its surroundings, and, as was the case with many of the classic Greek buildings, it is more in harmony on that account. There has been no attempt at creating an artificial "threshold," and the impact of the natural scenery where it intrudes into the built-up area is thus quite emphatic.

The deliberate and careful planning of open space has already been mentioned, and it may well be said that there is little new in this idea which was certainly propounded many years ago by Octavia Hill, amongst others. The outstanding success with which Sweden is tackling this idea, however, not only in Vällingby but elsewhere in the new developments surrounding Stockholm, and the creation thereby of a positive space composition, are again almost certainly due in no small measure to the influence of Markelius. Vistas of street frontages with grouping of buildings seen from one side only as a sort of stage setting seldom satisfy the Swedish planners, who invariably try to solve the problem in three-dimensions and from all aspects. The result is that building groups always link up with designed open space which is never frittered away but made of real benefit to the inhabitants. This is the case in the residential areas, but perhaps in some ways even more so in the central areas where there is a complete sense of townscape; a legacy which we had in the design of some of our country towns and which we now seem to have lost. The reaction against the congestion of the industrial towns no doubt largely accounts for this as for the over-dispersed and disjointed type of layouts now so frequently adopted.

The "centrum" is designed as a pedestrian area, similar to the typical Italian "Piazza," and efforts have been made to keep all vehicular traffic, as far as possible, to the perimeter. With the shops and department stores, the service roads, so often incompatible with the pedestrian principle, have neatly been disposed of by bringing them in at basement level, where there are also loading and unloading facilities to the railway. The other buildings forming part of this central group include a cinema, theatre, municipal office, health centre, church and a multi-storey garage to contain 700 commutors' cars. These buildings are sited in a slight natural depression which thus emphasized the centre of gravity of the layout.

Immediately surrounding the "centrum" are a number of flat point blocks grouped together with a series of continuous terraces to form a cohesive whole. Not only do these blocks help to provide further emphasis to the "centrum," but because they contain some of the smaller-sized flats, it

was felt more appropriate to site them near the station and business area since they were more likely to be occupied by a higher proportion of childless couples and single persons. These blocks do, however, of course, also include a proportion of family flats.

By far the largest section of Vällingby is being carried out by one of the big Swedish building societies, Svensk Bostäder. It is the architect for this Society, Hjalmar Klemming, who has perhaps achieved a greater measure of success in contemporary flat design than any other architect in Sweden to-day. The point blocks are of three main types, one square in plan with four flats per floor grouped round the central staircase—two accessible from half landing level and two from full landing; a second type roughly Swastika-shaped in plan, also with four flats per floor and the "broken level" arrangement; and the third type with eight flats per floor, including four three-roomed and four bed-sitters.

Other blocks also planned with four flats per floor and a central staircase have been designed by architects Ancker and Gate.

One of the important factors in the adoption of this type of planning in Sweden as against, for example, the "Lamella," is the nature of the sub-soil. Practically all building sites, including those in Vällingby, are predominantly of a rocky nature, and it is therefore very desirable indeed to minimize the foundation spread. The point block is obviously the method by which the maximum possible advantage is taken of such drilling and blasting of rock as has to be carried out. A precisely similar argument can in many ways be applied, incidentally, to bad sub-soil conditions, where piling has to be resorted to, since there, too, it is necessary to make fullest use of the foundations.

Immediately beyond the inner circle of these tower blocks lie the three- and four-storey continuous terraces of flats,

12-storey block, typical flats and maisonettes, plans on left

Vällingby

which sensitively wind their way over and round the contours and in and out of groups of pine and fir trees in a most delightful and pleasing way. Although some of these terraces are of considerable length, due to the way in which they are sited in relation to one another, there is never any feeling of monotony. Internal courts are created by interspersing lower blocks at right-angles, and a series of attractive vignettes are formed by communicating archways through the terrace blocks into these courts. These are pleasantly planned with enclosed play spaces for small children, and with an informal arrangement of flowers, trees and shrubs to provide a communal garden for the use of the adjoining tenants. The courts are entirely devoid of traffic, which is carefully segregated in all parts of the residential area in accordance with the Radburn principle. They are thus ideally peaceful places in which small children and families can relax.

Still farther afield are the small groups of terrace houses in an ingenious variety of layouts, one of which had been particularly skilfully planned in step formation up the side of a fairly steep slope in such a way as to permit a window in the party wall as a clerestory above the roof of the house below. Another group consists of a continuous terrace of single family houses in stepped echelon on a sloping site with a vivid colour scheme consisting of vari-coloured and textured rendering to the external walls, crisp white paintwork to windows and porches, and primary colours to the front doors.

There are also the "star house" groups—conforming to a planning pattern which is now extremely popular in Sweden; and also so-called "chain houses"—groups of small detached blocks, linked together by low, single-storey garages and service rooms; in each case enclosing an area restricted to pedestrian walks, and with the usual toddlers' playgrounds.

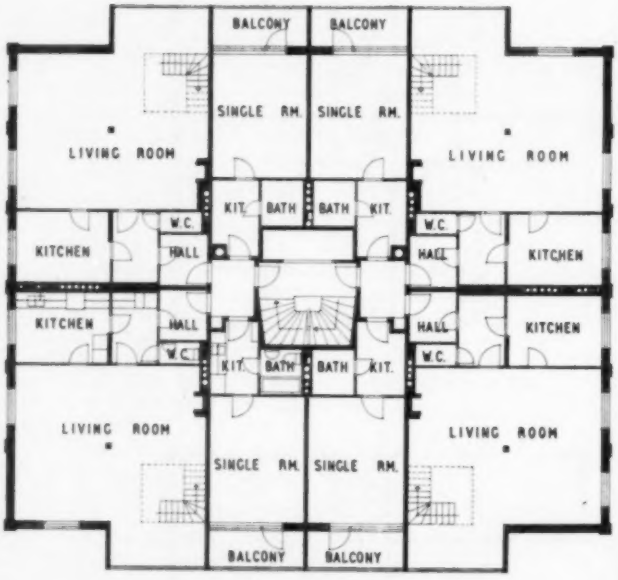
Many of the single family houses have been erected at least in part by their owners under a special State loan scheme, and these almost invariably follow the typical Swedish pattern of timber house which has retained such an exceptionally high traditional standard of craftsmanship and design; regrettably so often missing in the small, speculatively built, mass-produced house in this country. The design is good and the colour schemes bright and cheerful, usually with the weatherboarded walls painted white and a liberal sprinkling of bright colour to the front doors, windows and shutters, and from the well-tended flower boxes. The garden work is also always attractively laid out to form the best possible setting.

Not only is the greatest possible care taken to confine traffic to the minimum number of service roads and culs-de-sac but it has been made possible in most cases for children to walk in complete safety by pedestrian ways from their home to playground, nursery school or community centre; or to the very ample play spaces whether these be for the toddlers or older children. Every kind of recreation is provided for both the children and adults, including football, swimming, tennis, shooting and trotting, all of which, with the school buildings, are situated in the green wedges, in order to create an ideal environment for both work and play.

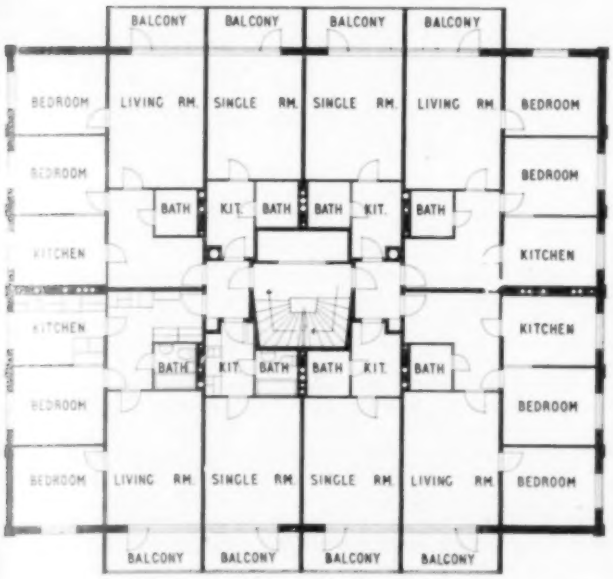
The Swedish family spends a great deal of time in open-air activities at all seasons of the year either on the beaches or by the lakes, or in ski-ing during the winter. Gardening is therefore not a popular pastime and this is perhaps one of the strongest reasons why the idea of separate garden plots has never been appreciated in Sweden where they are fortunate enough to be able to plan their amenity open space on a comprehensive basis, which is infinitely more valuable, and more pleasing in appearance. Another reason for the lack of garden fences and boundary walls is the importance attached to the approach to the flat or house front door on skis during the long winter months.

The quite remarkable feature which has been referred to many times previously but still worth commenting on is that in spite of the absence of fences and boundary walls, the gardens never appear to suffer from the depredations of the young or the vandals; which appears to indicate a more highly developed social consciousness which will take quite a long time to inculcate into some of the tenants of new housing areas in this country.

MAISONETTES



A tower block designed on a most economical basis with eight flats per floor



FLATS

The actual constructional work at Vällingby was preceded by the provision of roads and the essential services which in the rocky terrain was, as had been anticipated, a prolonged and difficult operation. When, however, it was completed other work was able to proceed with a flying start. The decision, however, to proceed in this way required considerable courage because for 18 months little or nothing appeared on the site other than mounds of rubble. Included in the services were the mains forming a part of the district heating system. This will ultimately be fed from a combined heat and power station at Hässelby and at off-peak periods power will also be supplied to the City of Stockholm. Adjoining the heat station is a large refuse destructor which contributes to the supply of heat and hot water to the extent of dealing, apart from other fuel, with 4,200 dwellings. This surely appears to be the complete and logical answer to the expensive and elaborate Garchey system which, at high cost in maintenance and capital equipment, destroys all the refuse which is clearly such a valuable source of heat energy. The tenants also have reason to appreciate the logic of this system in as much as they receive a rent rebate derived from the income which results from the free source of heat from the refuse.

There are many technical features in regard to methods of construction and equipment which were of interest including more especially the climbing shuttering used for all the point blocks. In Scandinavia this system seems to be preferred to any other and indeed does permit quite remarkable speed of construction in the early stages. It is usual to allow for an external skin of Siporex Aerated Concrete or Leca Concrete blocks with skeleton form work on the outside face; the inside face, however, consists of close shuttering. With the difficulties of maintaining exact verticality, the inside faces vary appreciably and require subsequent dubbing out and plastering; which is one of the great disadvantages of this system. Moreover inserting the floors as the climbing shuttering descends is not a particularly straight-forward operation and one that shows the defect of using a system originally devised for engineering works such as the grain silo, for another quite different purpose. It was also a significant fact that buildings erected by this system were not necessarily completed any earlier and that unless there was first-class organization there was not always any advantage to be gained.

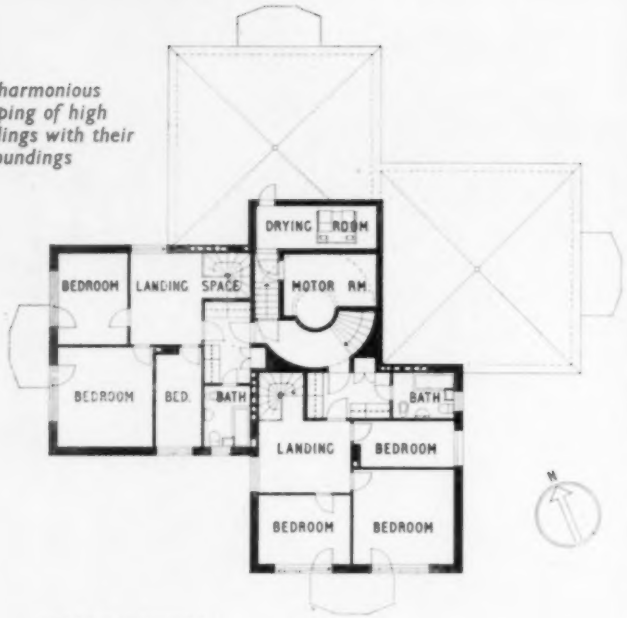
Some of the three-storey terraces and also the 12-storey point blocks containing eight flats per floor were designed with a reinforced concrete cross-wall system. In both cases concrete was entirely *in situ*, and the shuttering, which was constructed in large panels, faced with bonded plywood. Internally this provided a finish which was so good that it was only necessary to stop and fill before decorating or applying wallpaper. As internal partitions were also carried out in prefabricated strawboard material with a smooth finish which also could be decorated direct, there was appreciable economy in the elimination of all plastering both in regard to cost and time. Soffits to floor slabs were also cast on plywood shuttering and painted direct.

Oddly enough, the precast staircase was not used in any of these blocks. These were in almost all cases designed as a semi-spiral and carried out in *in situ* concrete. The standard and quality of work was, however, extremely high and hold-ups seldom appeared to occur on this account.

With these central staircases which, apart from lifts, form the sole means of access to flats, a special smoke outlet device which can be operated from any floor, is always installed at roof level.

The normal type of refuse chute was in general use but with a neatly designed stainless steel hopper fitted with rubber seals, which really are proof against the odours so often experienced with the more familiar loosely fitting type of hopper. All the blocks erected by Svensk Bostäder

The harmonious grouping of high buildings with their surroundings



MAISONETTES

FLATS

Vällingby

were fitted with a special dry riser system with hose connections outside the front doors and at every landing level, for use with vacuum cleaner equipment. By this means it was possible to deal, very effectively, with staircases and landings which are normally the landlord's responsibility.

Perhaps the other most notable feature, not only in this development but elsewhere in Sweden, is the provision of basement air-raid shelters to every block which are normally used as tenants' storage accommodations. This, although a somewhat costly solution, has the virtue of avoiding the excrescences created by small pram shelter buildings on what is otherwise a neatly laid-out site, and at the same time giving the tenants the necessary civil defence protection with the benefit of heavy reinforced concrete overhead cover.

Perhaps the only disappointing feature of the whole of the Vällingby complex were the industrial buildings planned alongside Bergslagsvägen—the main east-west road. Inevitably, where a number of architects are employed on a scheme such as this, there is bound to be some variation in quality of design and in this case, in spite of the overall success of the master plan, these buildings, which can be seen from the "centrum" and obtrude from most other focal points, are unimaginative and out of keeping with the remaining buildings. It is remarkable enough, however, that there should be this sole exception since otherwise Vällingby can be said to be one of the most important practical examples of large-scale comprehensive planning carried out by any European country during the last 30 years.

Information Digest

OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS

● **Building Research Station Digest.** Issued by H.M. Stationery Office. Available from the Building Research Station, Garston, Watford. Price 3d. each.

● **B.R.S. Digest No. 74.** Corrosion Resistant Floors Part II Materials for Finishes.

The previous Digest No. 73 dealt with the design considerations of Corrosion Resistant Floors, and this digest follows up the first one by discussing the various forms of floor finish which are suitable for conditions where corrosion is likely to arise. Timber floor finishes which may be useful under certain circumstances are omitted. A detailed table is given showing the resistance of various jointless and other floors to various forms of attack from water, acid, alkalis and oils, etc., and notes are given to supplement this table. This digest should be of considerable use to architects concerned with industrial buildings where these problems are likely to arise.

A new showroom has been opened at 130-150 Hackney Road, London, E.2, by Wm. Mallinson & Sons Ltd. It has been divided into two parts, featuring Veneers and Manufacturing materials. Designer: Clive Latimer, M.S.I.A. In the latter showroom there are sections covering decorative treatments, building applications, technical materials, architectural treatments and a sample rack.

● **B.R.S. Digest No. 75.** Strength and Stability of Walls.

Although brickwork has been used for thousands of years it was not until comparatively recently that any detailed consideration was given to its strength characteristics. This digest studies the relationship between the strength of brickwork and the strength of the individual bricks and mortar, the effect of restraint on brickwork strength, eccentric and concentrated loads, cavity walls, lateral support of walls, combination of walls and piers, the combination of brick and concrete in cavity walls and general planning considerations in relation to brick walls. Studies made by the B.R.S. on the strength of brickwork revealed that walls in many buildings could be reduced in thickness and considerable economy effected if a more rational design was produced and if the walls were designed on the basis of the strength of the bricks and the mortar. Table I gives the effect of mortar proportions on the strength of brickwork, and a series of diagrams illustrate various loading conditions, methods of roof carrying, etc.

● **B.R.S. Digest No. 76.** Machines for handling materials in traditional house building.

Only a small degree of mechanization is normally used in traditional house building in this country. However, although the craft processes in themselves are not easily mechanized, the unskilled work serving the craftsmen can be facilitated by suitable machines. This Digest points out that about 150 tons of materials are used in the construction of a typical house of 900 square feet in area, and materials in the shell and roof account for more than 90 per cent of this weight. It can be seen that the moving and lifting of such materials is a considerable task to which machines can be effectively and economically applied. The Digest considers various methods of horizontal transport, lifting, etc., deals with the performance and cost of various types of machine, and considers the use of cranes and the problems of maintenance of mechanical plant. The report is illustrated by a number of photographs showing machines of various types in operation. There is no doubt that a wider use of mechanical handling on building sites concerned with small houses could materially affect the ultimate cost of the building work and a close study of this Digest is therefore to be strongly recommended by both builders and architects.

● **Wind Effects on Bridges.** Issued by the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research, Charles House, 5-11, Regent Street, S.W.1. Telephone Whitehall 9788. Price 1s. 6d.

This is the latest in the series of notes on applied science and is based on wind tunnel research at the National Physical Laboratory. It deals with wind effect on bridges and other flexible structures. In recent years the F.P.L. has carried out extensive investigations on the oscillatory effects of winds on two proposed suspension bridges—the Severn Bridge between Beachley and Aust and the Runcorn-Widnes Bridge over the River Mersey. Most of the booklet is concerned with the oscillatory effects but static wind loads are also mentioned. Much of the content applies in principle to other flexible structures such as tall chimney stacks, transmission lines, buildings, and so on. The experimental methods used to investigate these effects on bridges are discussed in detail in the booklet and illustrations of the equipment used and of models undergoing tests in wind tunnels are included.

● **Forest Products Research Special Report No. 9. The Strength of Timber Struts.** Issued by H.M. Stationery Office, York House, Kingsway, W.C.2. Price 1s. 6d.

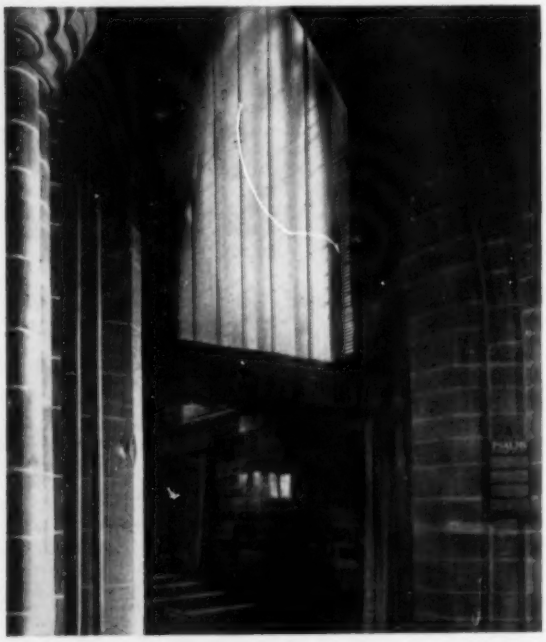
This paper gives details of the results of tests made on timber struts of the type used in light constructional work. The struts covered a wide range of slenderness ratio, size and quality of material. Various theoretical formulæ and the assumptions on which they are based are given in the report and their application to timber is discussed. The work of other investigators in this field is considered in relation to the present investigation. The use of statistics in the estimation of minimum strength values for the derivation of working stresses is discussed and consideration is given to the use of readings of natural deflection as a means of estimating the crippling load of timber struts.

● **Forest Products Research Special Report No. 10. Laminated Beams from Two Species of Timber.** Issued by H.M. Stationery Office. Price 1s. 6d.

Laminated timber construction enables large members to be made from relatively small units, permits a uniformly dry condition to be maintained through large sections and makes

Information Digest (continued)

possible the tapering of structural members to conform to the pattern of loads likely to be encountered in service. These are special advantages over conventional solid timber construction. By gluing comparatively thin laminations of a dense strong species of wood to a core of a less dense weaker species, the advantages of laminated construction can result in the reduction of the cost of materials or an improvement in the strength characteristics of a member. The design of laminated timber beams using mixed species of timber is, however, a complex problem, and adequate design methods have not yet been developed. This report describes an investigation in which a theoretical analysis of the stresses of two species of beams is made. Equations are given for calculating strength properties of any form of construction from the basic properties of the timber used. These equations were checked against the result of tests on actual sections and found to be reasonably accurate. Methods are also given from which the required quantity of each species can be ascertained so that the resulting beam will be the lightest possible or the cheapest in cost of materials.



Venetian blinds recently installed at Mossley Hill Church, Liverpool, supplied by D. Mathews & Son Ltd., made by Venetian Vogue Ltd., in aluminium.

● **Ministry of Education Building Bulletins.** Issued by H.M. Stationery Office.

Building Bulletin II—The design of School Kitchens. Price 3s.

This bulletin deals with the design of kitchens in new school buildings; it examines in some detail the daily routine and the function of kitchens and suggests broad principles of design. It carries the application of these principles in details to the sizes and types of kitchen that are most frequently being built, that is, those attached to individual schools which serve between 150 to 600 meals daily. Appendix 1 gives separate but brief consideration to very large kitchens and the special problem of enlarging existing kitchens. In common with the earlier Ministry of Education Building Bulletins the facts given in this one are carefully arranged and easily studied, the various points being clearly illustrated by tables and diagrams, which make it a very useful publication for architects concerned with new school building. It covers not only the design and layout of school kitchens, but the lighting ventilation, servicing and the construction, materials and finishes recommended.

Bulletin No. 12—Site labour Studies in School Building. Price 3s. 6d.

Site organization can considerably affect building costs, and this Ministry of Education Building Bulletin on the subject of site labour is therefore of particular interest. It deals with the organization and performance of site labour on school building sites, and although it may throw some light on the general productivity of school building this is not its major aim. Its intention is to examine what school building costs in terms of site labour expenditure, and how this expenditure can be measured and compared for practical purposes. It also studies the factors which affect the rate and amount of expenditure but does not deal directly with the labour expended in the factory or in production and processing of the primary building materials. Its main theme is that in order to encourage quicker erection in spite of the general decrease in the amount of labour for school building, shorter construction periods can be achieved, by improving the speed at which labour is available and the speed with which it can get through the work which is to be done. The primary object of the bulletin is to explain a relatively simple but reliable technique of establishing the facts about output and individual production which can be used without undue time and effort by those engaged in the practical day-to-day job of planning and building new schools. The bulletin gives its objective yard-sticks of measurements and then details results and conclusions, primarily by giving diagrams and charts which are based on actual cases. Suggestions are made concerning the way in which the information in the bulletin can be put into use, particularly in relation to site labour analyses with specimen charts, clerk of works reports, etc. A separate set of diagrams is printed in colour as an appendix.

● **British Standard Specifications.** Issued by the British Standards Institution, B.S. House, 2 Park Street, London, W.1. Telephone Mayfair 9000.

B.S. 2604:1955. Medium-Density Resin-bonded Wood Chipboard. Price 3s.

This British Standard relates to the quality of wood chipboards of medium-density in thickness of ½in and ¼in. The standard specifies requirements for density, strength and other properties of the boards and is intended to provide an efficient testing procedure to ensure that a specified level of quality is maintained.

British Standard 661:1955. Glossary of Acoustical Terms. Price 6s.

The first edition of the British Standard Glossary of Acoustical Terms was issued in 1936. This publication is a revision of the original, bringing it up to date and adding new definitions where these are necessary. The presentation and wording of the original edition has been retained wherever possible. The publication is a straighforward dictionary of terms used in acoustics with a number of tables to complete the information.

British Standard 2582:1955. Office Chairs. Price 2s.

This British Standard sets out a range of standard dimensions and general requirements for wood and metal chairs for office use. A revision of this standard, or a separate standard, may be issued later to cover the functional aspect of the subject in relation to the quality of materials and construction. The standard includes a series of dimensions for the types of chair in most common use in offices and does not cover special types of chairs, such as those with arm-rests. It does not specify requirements for the design of the chairs. Consideration is being given to a standard for fixed and revolving armchairs for office use. No diagrams are included.

● **Rilem Symposium on Winter Concreting.** Obtainable from the Danish National Institute of Building Research, Statens Byggeforskningsinstitut, Borgergade 20, Kebenhavn K. Denmark.

The question of concreting during the winter months is a serious one in most northern countries, and this may in many places cover the periods from December until the end of March. Considerable study in Scandinavian coun-

tries has taken place in the last five years concerning the methods of continuing concrete work in cold weather, and as a result the Danish National Institute of Building Research are organizing a Symposium on the subject to be held from February 12, 1956, to February 18. The programme so far arranged includes a number of papers by experts from various countries, opportunity for discussion and visits to work under construction in the vicinity of Copenhagen. The Symposium will be held in Copenhagen, and architects or engineers interested should write to Rilem Symposium 1956, c/o the Danish National Institute of Building Research, 20 Borgergade, Copenhagen K, Denmark, when full details will be sent to them.

● **Careers in Building.** Issued by National Federation of Building Trades Employers, 82, New Cavendish Street, London, W.1. Telephone Langham 4041. Free.

This brochure has been published in order to give young people an insight into the activities of the building industry and to persuade young men to make building their career. The first section describes the various building operations and points out the need of the industry to maintain a force of skilled men in order to carry out the vast programme of work which is ahead. The second section deals with the men of the building industry and stresses the fact that technical training is necessary not only for those in the building craft but also those on contractors' staff, such as managers, buyers, estimators, etc. The publication is well produced with excellent photographs and it is a pleasant change to see a publication of this kind using photographs of good modern buildings, such as the Royal Festival Hall and the Bank of England printing works at Debden, together with the model of Coventry Cathedral, instead of the type of building so often used for illustrations in this type of brochure.

● **The Handling of Materials.** Issued by the British Productivity Council, 21, Tothill Street, London, S.W.1. Price 9d.

Out of the total wage bill for British manufacturing industries of about £2,500,000 per year, one-sixth to one-third can be attributed to handling. Accidents causing loss of time cost industry alone in one year £70,000,000, 28 per cent of such accidents were due to handling. Elimination of unnecessary handling could raise productivity 15 per cent without any change in the existing productive machinery. These facts are shown in the booklet and it sets out the advantages to be gained through good handling practices and the principles which should be followed. Brief details are also included of a selection of equipment, and an appendix contains notes of printed matter and films that may be useful for further information.

● **Making a Move.** Issued by the London County Council, Room 113, County Hall, S.E.1. Telephone Waterloo 5000. Free.

This brochure of photographs and plans is intended to encourage industrialists to consider the moving of their factories to the new industrial areas outside the London Region. Details are given of such industrial estates in places like Ashford, Basingstoke, Kettering, Letchworth, etc., and local information concerning districts is provided as a general introduction to the amenities of the areas concerned.

The stand of the Central Electricity Authority at the Electrical Exhibition of The Seventh British Electrical Power Convention at Brighton; designed by E. R. Aldhouse, F.S.I.A., of Mather & Crowther Ltd.

● **Fire Research 1954.** Issued by H.M.S.O., York House, Kingsway, W.C.1. Price 3s.

This publication describes the work of the Fire Research Organization of the D.S.I.R. and the Joint Fire Officers' Committee during 1954. The report covers such subjects as the fire hazard of clothing, fires in building, extinction of fire, dangers of smouldering, and fires caused by lightning and wireless equipment.

● **The Value of Good Design.** Edited by Alister Maynard. Published by the Council of Industrial Design Scottish Committee. 95 Bothwell Street, Glasgow, C.2. Price 2s.

The beautifully produced little book is a report on the Scottish Design Congress held in Edinburgh in 1954. It is based on papers given by a very large number of experts interested in the subject of design, including architects, designers, engineers, public relations officers, etc., and sets a very high standard for such publications. The layout, typography and presentation is a fine example of good design and the separate sections of illustrations at the back carry the high level of the publication to a satisfactory conclusion.

A new showroom for Morris of Glasgow, designed by Richard Levin, O.B.E., F.S.I.A., and Jonathan Green, was recently opened in Heddon Street, Regent Street, W.1

PROFESSIONAL AND TRADE ASSOCIATION PUBLICATIONS

● **Technical Education.** Published by the Educational Institute of Scotland, 46 Moray Place, Edinburgh. Price unstated.

The Annual General Meeting of 1949 of the Educational Institute of Scotland resolved that a select committee be appointed to consider the position of technical education in Scotland, to make such recommendations as may be considered necessary. This report is the result of the work of the Committee set up for the purpose. It considers technical education in schools in Scotland and makes recommendations for the future, including the type of equipment and accommodation necesary and the type of syllabus it considers desirable. The report is illustrated by a number of drawings primarily in the form of suggested models for making in woodwork and metalwork and for practical tests and exercises. It is unfortunate that the Scottish Council of Industrial Design were not consulted in relation to the design of some of the models which it is suggested are suitable for woodwork and metalwork classes. If they had been so consulted then, the type of bookshelf, pedestal, table lamp, etc., illustrated might have been avoided, and the students would not only have gained experience and training in craftsmanship, but would at the same time have obtained a greater appreciation of good design. Perhaps these two bodies can get together some time in the future with beneficial results.

Information Digest (continued)

● **Sixth Annual Report—1953-54** of the Regional Advisory Council for High Technological Education. Tavistock House South, Tavistock Square, London, W.C.1. Price unstated.

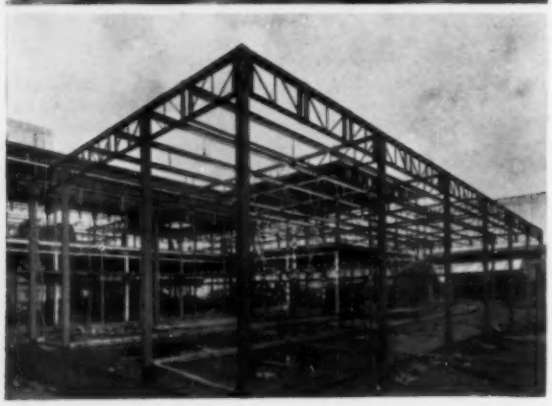
This is the sixth annual report for the twelve months ending August 31, 1954, of the work of the London and Home Counties Technical Schools, and was submitted to the Local Education Authorities of London and the Home Counties. The report lists the schools concerned and their activities, and gives a summary of the work of the year.

● **Report of the Council, 1953-54.** Issued by the City and Guilds of London Institute, Gresham College, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.2. Telephone Monarch 9354. Free.

In this publication the Council present their seventy-fifth report which covers the first complete period of twelve months since the Institute decided that its Accounting Year would be from October 1 to September 21. The report gives a detailed study of the year's work of the City and Guilds of London Institute, lists the awards received by students, and honours granted to staff, and lists the members and staff of the various departments.

● **The Annual Report 1954.** Issued by the Incorporated Church Building Society, 7, Queen Anne's Gate, London, S.W.1. Whitehall 8889. Price 3s 6d.

This report details the work of the Society during the past year and lists income and expenditure and schedules the churches which have been assisted financially during 1954. The work of the I.C.B.S. is invaluable and is obviously greatly appreciated by the parishes which are assisted by it as can readily be seen from the extracts from the letters of appreciation and thanks included in the report. Part of the report is devoted to illustrations of new church buildings in various parts of the country; generally these follow the traditional line and it is to be hoped that future editions will show that at least in some districts church architects have been encouraged to be a little more imaginative in their work.



The new laboratory for Arthur Guinness Son & Co. Ltd., at Park Royal, was built by Seco Ltd. in the "Seco" Mark VIII system of construction. The building is planned on a 40in constructional grid and before it was completed it was the subject of a visit by the Modular Society

● **Gas for Laundrettes, Small Laundries and Unit Dry Cleaners.** Issued by the Gas Council, 1, Grosvenor Place, London, S.W.1. Sloane 4554. Free.

This small brochure gives advice on the selection and layout of equipment and shows how gas provides for the efficient operation of Laundrettes, Small Laundries and Unit Dry Cleaners. The way in which gas-operated equipment can service these establishments is described and photographs of gas-operated boilers, drying cabinets, air heaters and ironing machines are included.

● **Recommended Domestic Solid Fuel Appliances List No 10, January 1955.** Issued by Coal Utilisation Council, 3, Upper Belgrave Street, London, S.W.1. Sloane 9116. Price 6d.

This list has been prepared in consultation with the Ministry of Fuel and Power and supersedes list No. 9 issued in July, 1954. It gives details of all domestic solid fuel appliances which comply with prescribed standards of efficiency and also provides information about the types of fuel suitable for them.

● **List of Tested and Approved Domestic Electrical Appliances for Local Authority House.** Compiled by the British Electrical Development Association, 2 Savoy Hill, W.C.2. Price unstated.

This list cancels list 2 issued in January, 1954, and deals with cookers, drying cabinets, kettles, refrigerators, space heaters, washing machines, water heaters, etc. It has been compiled at the request of the Ministry of Fuel and Power.

● **Rubber Developments.** Issued by The British Rubber Development Board, Market Buildings, Mark Lane, London, E.C.3. Free.

This association journal deals with the use of rubber in various industries. Those of particular interest to the building industry are such items as the use of rubber lining of shuttering to concrete to provide a key for plastering, the new rubber flooring produced to the design of the Ministry of Education for the Wokingham Modern School, and how the tail was made for Glynis Johns in the film "Mad about Men" where she took the part of the mermaid, which is, of course, of interest to all trades.

● **The Gypsum Journal.** Issued by the Gypsum Building Products Association, 25, Lower Belgrave Street, London, S.W.1. Sloane 0474. Free.

This is the first issue of a new house journal the object of which is to stress that gypsum plaster board is fire-resisting to a much higher degree than any other board of comparable cost, and that insulating gypsum plasterboard when installed with an air space between it and the roofing material provides thermal insulation in every way equal to that by the normal type of inflammable insulating board.

● **Building Centre Bulletin.** Issued by the Building Centre, Store Street, Tottenham Court Road, W.C.1. Museum 5400. Free.

The Building Centre has been in existence for nearly a quarter of a century and in that time has had three homes. Many readers will remember the old Building Centre in Bond Street from the years 1931 to 1942. This well-produced little publication gives the history of the Building Centre, briefly outlines its work and illustrates by means of photographs the material which is always available at the Centre and some of the many activities which take place.

TRADE PUBLICATIONS

● **Passenger Lifts for Council Flats.** Issued by Hammond and Champness Ltd., 159, St. John's Street, E.C.1. Clerkenwell 4915/8. Free.

This is a well prepared folder containing two data sheets dealing with four- and eight-person passenger lifts for council flats. The data sheets give all the dimensions and other information needed in the design stage of the job and should prove very useful.

● **Cyclone Electric Propeller Fans.** Issued by Matthews and Yates Ltd., Cyclone Works, Swinton, Manchester. Free.

This catalogue gives full details of the range of electric propeller fans available from Matthews and Yates, Ltd.,

together with performance tables and other technical data. Each plan is illustrated by means of a photograph.

● **Steel Forms for Concrete Construction.** Issued by Blaw Knox Ltd., 90/94, Brompton Road, London, S.W.3.

A spirally bound brochure showing the application of steel shuttering to a variety of concrete jobs including tunnels, conduits, dams and other unusual structures.

● **The Cause and Cure of Damp and Decay in Masonry.** Issued by Szerelmey Ltd., 273-277, Rotherhithe Road, London, S.E.16.

This publication of the ninth edition of this booklet coincides with the century of Szerelmey, Ltd., and it has been rewritten in a new form. It endeavours to summarize the knowledge that the firm has gained on the subject of restoration and preservation and waterproofing of buildings, together with a brief history of the 100 years' work of the firm concerned. It is interesting to note that among the well-known buildings that have been treated by the process patented by this firm are the House of Commons, St. Paul's Cathedral and the Bank of England.

● **Asbestospray.** Issued by William Kenyon & Sons Ltd., Dukinfield Cheshire. Telephone Ashton-U-Lyne 1614. Free.

Asbestospray is a fibre insulation material which can be sprayed on to metal, brick, concrete or any other rigid material. The result is a blanket-like surface containing a multitude of minute air pockets which act as a highly efficient barrier to thermal transmission and absorbs sound vibrations. It has been used extensively in the insulation of metal and asbestos cement board buildings and can also be used in high temperature work. It is recommended particularly for cases where condensation control, acoustic correction, thermal insulation or fire protection needs to be carried out particularly to existing structures.

● **Plastaweld.** Issued by J. Manger & Son Ltd., 57D, Kingsland High Street, London, E.8. Clissold 5307. Free.

This new material is a bonding fluid for the plastering trade and designed to eliminate the need for hacking, raking out of joints and any other preparation of brick or concrete work before plastering takes place. The manufacturers claim that it is completely unaffected by heat, cold, humidity or dryness and does not disintegrate. Its covering capacity varies with the surface to be treated from 70 to 150 square yards per gallon.

● **Secomastic.** Issued by Secomastic Ltd., 15, Upper Grosvenor Street, London, W.1. Mayfair 4027. Free.

These are a series of publications of various sizes dealing with the use of Secomastic. The most useful of them is the booklet which covers the application of mastic to building work, which is well produced and illustrated by a series of comprehensive diagrams with accompanying notes. A further booklet deals with Marine application of Secomastic for such purposes as deck caulking, etc.

● **The History of the British Aluminium Company Limited.** Issued by the British Aluminium Co. Ltd., Norfolk House, St. James's Square, London, S.W.1. Whitehall 7868. Circulation restricted to industry and associations.

This handsomely produced book traces the history of the Company from 1895 to 1955. It is well laid out, illustrated by many excellent photographs including some in colour.

● **Cyclone Unit Heaters.** By Matthew & Yates Ltd., Swinton, Manchester. Swinton 2273. Free.

A catalogue of the Cyclone unit heater giving full details of the various types of steam and hot water unit heaters with full technical specifications and performance tables.

● **Practical Information about Plywood.** Issued by Venesta Limited, Vintry House, Queen Street Place, London, E.C.4. Central 3040. Free.

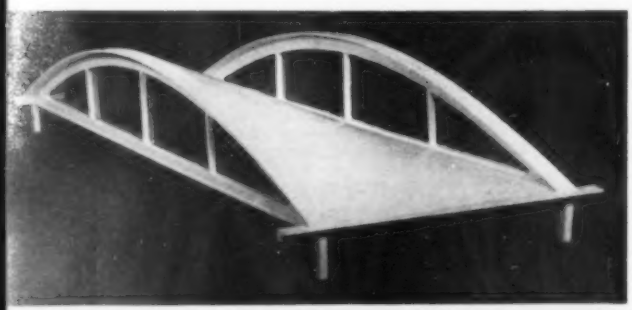
Three leaflets dealing with plywood and its manufacture. The first deals with the bonding of plywood, the second with birch plywood, and the third with Gaboon Plywood.

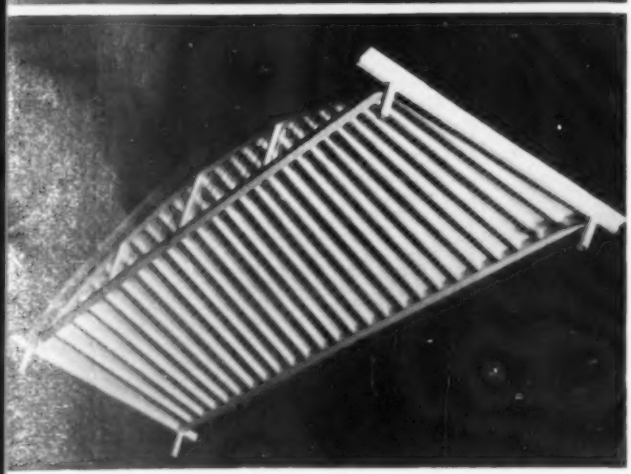
● **Super Purity Aluminium, Technical Notes for Plumbers.** The British Aluminium Co. Ltd., Norfolk House, St. James's Square, S.W.1. Telephone: Whitehall 7868. Free.

This publication contains technical information likely to be required by the plumbing contractor and his operatives. A loose-leaf folder, it contains notes on the qualities, characteristics and uses of the material, and ends with fourteen detail sheets on working, welding and many applications.

● **Building Topics,** by Tretol Ltd., The Hyde, N.W.9. Telephone: Colindale 7223. Free.

This house magazine is a periodical devoted to the protection and maintenance of buildings and contains articles of interest on these subjects with, of course, particular reference to the firm's products





The "Trusconoid" roof, a method of designing and constructing roofs of conoid shape, registered by The Trussed Concrete Steel Co. Ltd., of Truscon House, 35-41 Lower Marsh, London, S.E.1. In the lower picture the horizontal members at right-angles to the bowstring girders are non-structural

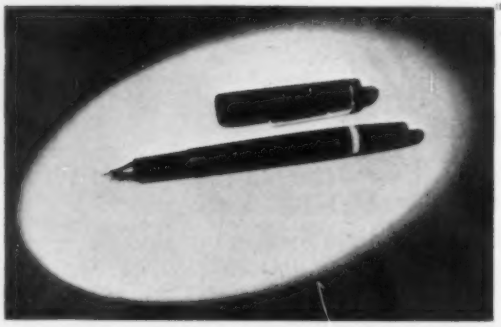
ALSO RECEIVED

● **Annual Report for 1954.** Issued by the Royal Society of British Sculptors, 6, Queen Square, London, W.C.1. Terminus 3474.
● **Building Research 1954.** Issued by the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research. Published by H.M.S.O., York House, Kingsway, W.C.2. Price 4s net.
● **Welding Aluminium.** Issued by the Northern Aluminium Co. Ltd., Banbury, Oxfordshire. Free.
● **Voss Thermometers.** Issued by Voss Instruments Ltd., Faraday Court, High Street, Maldon, Essex. Maldon 517. Free.
● **The place of Aluminous (high-alumina) Cement in Modern Concreting.** By T.D. Robson, B.Sc., Ph.D., F.R.I.C. Issued by Lafarge Aluminous Cement Co. Ltd., 73, Brook Street, London, W.1.
● **Are you going to build a home?** Issued by Williams & Williams Ltd., Victoria House, Southampton Row, London, W.C.1.
● **Annual Report 1954.** Issued by the British Iron and Steel Research Association, 11 Park Lane, London, W.1.
● **Thirty-fifth Annual Report.** Issued by the British Non-Ferrous Metals Research Association, Euston Street, London, N.W.1. Euston 6411. Issued by the Council to members.
● **Stone. Information Sheet No. 4, Stone in School Design.** Issued by the British Stone Federation, 70, Victoria Street, London, S.W.1. Victoria 6018/9. Free.
● **Annual Report 1954.** Issued by Taylor Woodrow Limited, Ruislip Road, Southall, Middx. Temple Bar 3901/2.

MOSAICS

SERVICES
SPACE HEATING
B3/70.

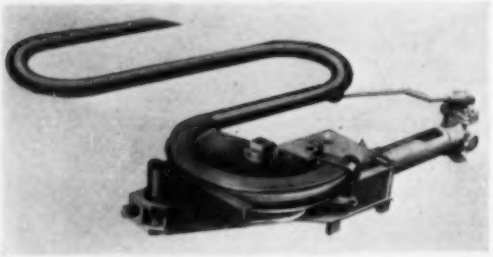
The "Wyvis" flue set is made by Whyman's Foundry Co. Ltd. of Dallam Lane, Warrington, Lancs. It is suitable for any solid fuel and coke consumption is 1.2½lb per hour and 7·9lb for overnight burning. The cranked flue casing extended above damper height gives an automatically restricted throat and proper lead into the main flue. Maximum hot water output 14,000 B.Th.U.s per hour. Space heating capacity is 1,750 cu. ft. Materials: Flue casing: cast iron; side cheeks: fireclay; ashes pan: steel. Finish: vitreous enamelled coloured mottles and lustre finishes.



PLANT
DRAWING OFFICE
EQUIPMENT
E12/15.

The "Rapidograph" non-clogging technical fountain pen is being marketed in this country by Hartley Reece & Co. Ltd., 289-293 High Holborn, London, W.C.1. It is designed for use with writing, drawing, Indian and waterproof inks. It is the size of an ordinary fountain pen and is made in three "line widths" sizes—fine, medium and broad. It should be of great value to artists and draughtsmen. Filling is by a simple screw-action plunger and a light vertical shaking of the pen removes any particles which may be obstructing the passage. It is claimed that there is a 50 per cent saving of time during the process of "inking in" a tracing.

The "Senior" ratchet bending machine consists mainly of two components, the frame in which is located the hydraulic pump, and the bending arm which houses the adjustable back roller. This arm is rotated about the centre pin by means of a pawl fitted to the pump ram. It is claimed that with the use of correct formers this machine is capable of bending ferrous and non-ferrous tubes of not less than 18 gauge wall thickness and up to 3in dia. to any angle up to 180 deg. These bends can be achieved in one operation without removing the tube or adjusting the forming die. Made by Chamberlain Industries Ltd., Staffa Works, London, E.10.



PLANT
MISCELLANEOUS
E16/3.

FITTINGS
ELECTRIC COOKERS
C1/17.

The new "English Electric" automatic high level cooker breaks conventional design by having the oven raised above the hob. The oven is supported above the hob at 43in from floor level and the grill is placed in the top of the oven. The hob is 30in from the ground. The oven has an automatic timer control and grill size is 13in x 10in. The grill may also be used as a pre-heat "booster" to the oven whose temperature may be raised to 400 deg F in 8 minutes. To the right of the oven are the grill switch, oven thermostat and grill "booster," automatic timer switch and four-hour ring timer. Hotplate switches are along the front of the hob. Oven size 14¼in W. x 13¼in D. x 14¼in H. Hot cupboard (situated below hob) is 22in W. x 13¼in D. x 14¾in H. Storage cupboard 22in W. x 24in D. x 13¾in H. For A.C. mains only on 200/210, 220, 230/240 or 250 volts. By English Electric Co. Ltd., Marconi House, Strand, London, W.C.2.

INDUSTRIAL NOTES

● British Insulated Callender's Cables, Ltd., announce the appointment of Mr. H. H. Daker, B.Sc., A.M.I.E.E., C.P.A., as Patents Officer.

● Rhoden Partners, Ltd., who specialize in the design and development of plant and machinery, are now at 51, North Row, London, W.1. (Tel.: Mayfair 6248.)

● Mr. Guy Campbell has resigned his position as Joint Managing Director of Holophane, Ltd., but will remain Chairman of the Company. Dr. S. English has resigned from his position as Joint Managing Director and also as Technical Director but will remain on the Board and has been appointed Vice-Chairman. Mr. C. H. Bansback (Secretary) and Mr. W. T. Souter have been appointed Joint Managing Directors and Mr. J. G. Holmes joins the Board as Technical Director.

● The 1955 Summer School in Health Education arranged by The Central Council for Health Education will be held at Bangor, North Wales, from August 16 to 26 next. A special section will again be arranged at the School for Occupational Health Workers.

● Attendance at the British Plastics Exhibition, held at Olympia in June, was 35,150 compared with 27,850 at the previous exhibition in 1953. The figure included 1,781 visitors from 74 countries overseas.

● Plaster Products (Greenhithe), Ltd., manufacture a water repellent plaster board which they claim is particularly suitable for use in rooms where the humidity would be relatively high. It can also be supplied with one or both surfaces veneered with aluminium foil to increase its thermal insulation properties.

● Chubb & Sons Lock & Safe Co., Ltd., have moved to 175-176, Tottenham Court Road, London, W.1. Telephone numbers and Telegraphic Address remain the same.

● The Structural Department of Steel Supply Co. (Eastern), Ltd., is now under the control of Mr. M. H. A. Barry, A.M.I.Struct.E.

● Sir Charles Tennyson, Dunlop secretary for 20 years, has been awarded the Royal Society of Arts Bicentenary Medal for 1955 in acknowledgment of his outstanding services to the promotion of industrial design.

● At the Annual General Meeting of the Association of Master Asphalters, held on June 17, Mr. A. G. Poole was re-elected Chairman for the ensuing year.

● At Templeborough, near Rotherham, Steel, Peech & Tozer, a branch of The United Steel Companies, Limited, are to build a large new steel rolling mill. It will cost about £3.6 million and will produce thin steel strip up to 18in wide.

● *Book-keeping for Small Traders*, by John Unett, A.C.A. Published by Iliffe & Sons Limited, Dorset House, Stamford Street, London, S.E.1, price 12s 6d, is written by an accountant specializing in small business accounts, it explains in simple and non-technical language how to set up and operate an efficient book-keeping system for any type of small business.

CORRECTION

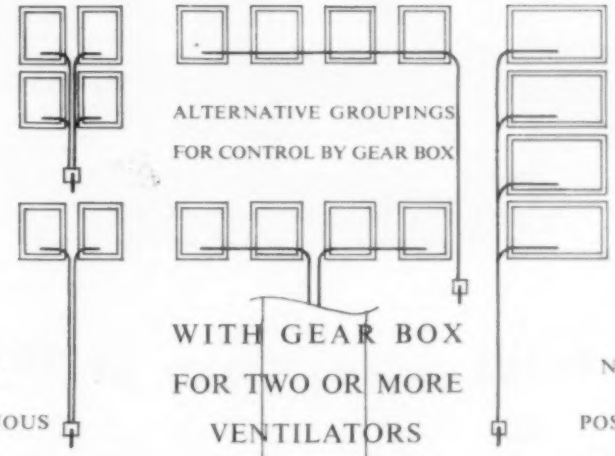
In the issue of June 23, page 772, the 20-drawer locker unit, 2, is made by George M. Hammer & Co., Ltd., of Crown Works, Hermitage Road, Harringay, London, N.4.

HOPE'S

CABLE CONTROL

PATENT APPLIED FOR

WINDOW GEAR



SIMPLE
INCONSPICUOUS

WITH GEAR BOX
FOR TWO OR MORE
VENTILATORS
OF ALL TYPES

NEAT
POSITIVE

WITH SLIDING
KNOB FOR
SMALL VENTS
WITH 9" MAX.
OPENING

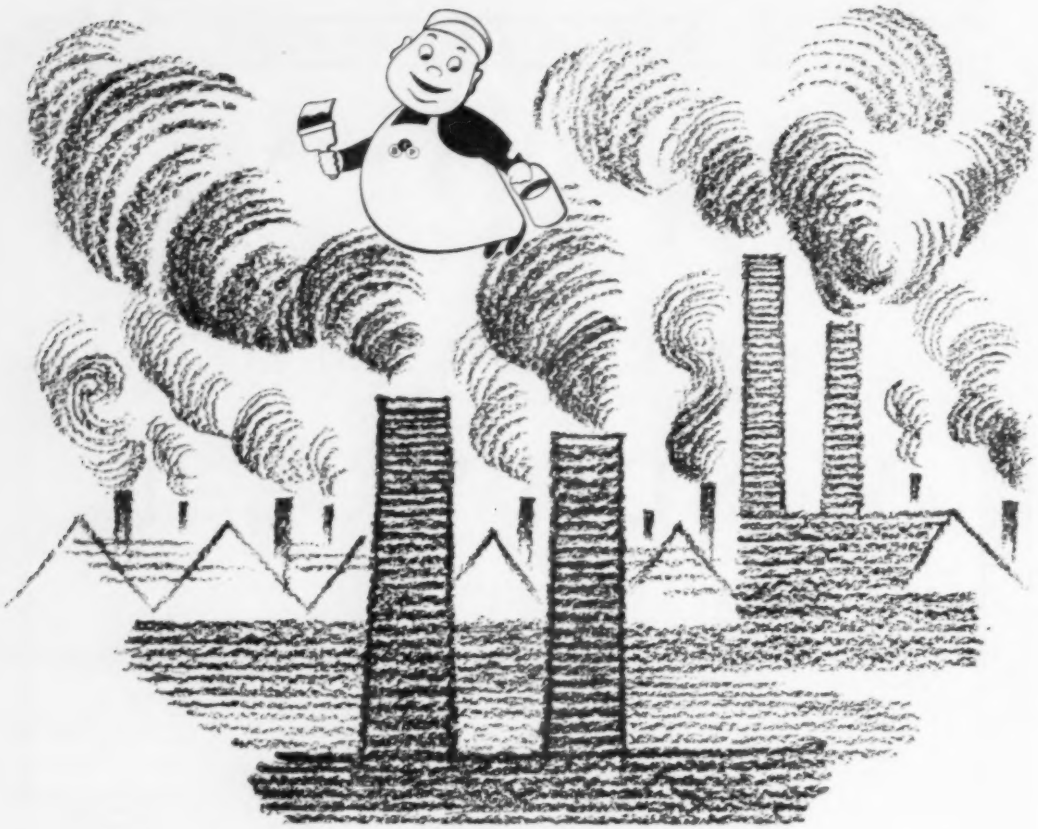
WITH SLIDING
bronze HANDLE
FOR LARGER
VENTILATORS
OF ALL TYPES

Send for List 298

HENRY HOPE & SONS LTD

Smethwick, Birmingham & 17 Berners St., London, W.1

MEMBER OF THE METAL WINDOW ASSOCIATION



TITANIUM BASED PAINTS STAND UP TO ALL THIS

Titanium Oxide is chemically stable—quite unaffected by sulphurous fumes and fully resistant to every kind of atmospheric pollution. Because of this titanium paints are particularly recommended for use in towns and industrial areas.

Titanium Oxide is the modern pigment for better paints—paints with long lasting protective and decorative qualities—paints which combine colour and brightness with durability and high gloss.

Specify Titanium Oxide, the brightest, whitest and most durable pigment.

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BP TITANIUM PIGMENTS

Factories at Grimsby and Billingham and at Burnie, Tasmania. Agents in most principal countries.

BRITISH TITAN PRODUCTS COMPANY LIMITED
COPPERGATE
YORK

CURRENT MEASURED RATES (LONDON)

These apply to new work of normal character and some size. These rates are for time and materials only and carry 10 per cent in excess, so the appropriate essential on-costs should be added. The basis cost of material used in the calculation of these prices is taken from the foregoing tables which carried up to June, 1955.

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ESSENTIAL ON-COSTS

Fees payable to L.C.C. for District Surveyor:

For new buildings of ordinary construction exceeding 5,000 cubic feet, for every 1,000 feet or part of same up to 1,000,000 cubic feet 1/6, together with an additional sum of £1/10/-..	£1/10/- *at* + 1/6
After which allow per 1,000 do	at + 9*d.*
For alterations and additions:	
When £100 the sum of £2/10/-, plus 12/6 for every £100 or part of same, up to £1,000 ..	£2/10/- *at* + 12/6 per 100
When over £1,000 the sum of £8/2/6, and for every £100 or part of same beyond 3/- ..	£8/2/6 *at* + 3/- per 100
Public buildings: Fees as above but plus 50% ..	+ 50%
Fees in respect of means of escape in case of fire are 1/5th of the above or £2 if greater or in the case of a one-storey building £1	1/5th
Steel framed or r.c. buildings double	+ 2

Allowance to cover National Insurances, Holidays with Pay and Public Holidays, Welfare, Third Party Risk, Travelling and Guaranteed Week is made in the rates attached to the items.

Allow for Fire Insurance do.	1/6%
Allow for Water for use on the works and apparatus do.	6/6%
Allow for hoarding, or similar licences in City of London say	£10
Do. under Borough Councils per each month .. say	2/6
Allow for Office, Fire, Attendance on C. or W., etc., p. week say	£1

Supervision, etc., assessment Contract value	£4,000	£6,000	£12,000	£24,000	£50,000
Cost of admin. ..	6%	5%	5%	4½%	4½%
Agent or foreman (each)	5%	4½%	3¼%	2½%	1½%
Timekeeper or Watchman (each)	2½%	2½%	1½%	1%	¾%

SPOT ITEMS AND DEMOLITION, ETC.

	Per foot run
Hoarding erected and removed	18/-
Planked gangway with handrail, etc. do.	9/6
Proper gantry do.	70/-
Sleeper roadways	15/-
Needling, strutting and shoring including all labours and use and waste in erection and removal ..	Per foot cube 18/-

ALTERATION-DEMOLITION—	1 Brick Per foot	1½ Brick Per foot	2 Brick Per super	Per yard cube
Cutting out cement concrete or brickwork in small quantities ..	1/3	2/4	3/2	57/-
Do. if either in very small quantities or reinforced	2/1	3/8	5/3½	84/-
Debris into baskets and removed from inside to outside of bldg. ..	3½d.	7d.	8½d.	12/2

SCAFFOLDING (Avg. 45ft high)

Per yard superficial	Period 1 month	3 months	5 months
Putlog type—4′ 6″ lift	5/6	7/6	9/7
Do. —6′ 0″ do.	4/1	5/8	7/3
Independent type—4′ 6″ lift.. ..	7/1	10/3	13/5
Do. —6′ 0″ do.. ..	5/1	7/4	9/3

EXCAVATION

Per Yard Cube. *By hand*	Common Soil	Loamy Clay	Gravel or Clay	Rock or similar
Reducing levels	5/7	6/9	7/11	53/-
Surface trench not exceeding 5ft deep	11/7	13/10	18/6	66/-
Do. from 5ft to 10ft ..	21/3	23/11	28/7	72/-
Do. from 10ft to 15ft ..	26/5	29/1	33/7	79/-
Fill in and ram	4/7	5/1	5/1	5/1
Barrowing 25 yds. ..	2/8	2/11	2/11	3/4
Load vehicles and tip 8 miles away ..	15/-	15/-	15/10	16/6

PLANK AND STRUT

	To 5ft deep	5 to 10ft deep	10 to 15ft deep
To trenches, in normal ground			
Per Foot Super	5½d.	6½d.	8d.

CONCRETE

1½in Ballast Aggregate	Per yard cube
1 : 3 : 6 Cement concrete in foundations	71/6
Do. around grillages	74/6

REINFORCED CONCRETE

1 : 2 : 4—¾in. concrete, worked around reinforcement, between formwork in the following (at various levels):—

Foundations and surface beds	79/-	Per cubic
Walls, 12in. thick or more	85/6	Yard

Sectional inches	Lintols and beams	Columns and casings	Braces and projections
Up to 36 ..	4/3	4/6	4/8 Per cubic ft
36 to 72 ..	4/-	4/4	4/1 do.
72 to 144 ..	3/10	3/11	4/1 do.
over 144 ..	3/8	3/10	4/- do.
Walls 6in thick			16/2 Per super yd
Do. 9in thick			24/3 do.
Suspended floors average 6in. thick ..			17/1 do.

REINFORCING RODS (round) bent and placed— Per cwt	¼in	⅜in	½in	⅝to 1in
In floors and beams ..	78/-	71/-	66/-	60/-
In walls	83/6	75/6	69/9	62/11
In columns	89/-	80/-	73/6	65/10

FORMWORK and Supports (4 times use)— Floor soffits	Beams	Walls	Columns
18/3 per Yard	2/5	2/3	2/3 per super foot

BRICKWORK

BRICKWORK per YARD superficial reduced on ONE BRICK in thickness (scaffold to add)—	In 1 : 3 cement mortar
Flettons or other similar *at* 113/- per 1,000 ..	38/8
Mild Stocks or do., *at* 221/6 per 1,000 ..	51/10
Second Stocks or do., *at* 256/6 per 1,000 ..	55/7
Southwater engineering or similar bricks, *at* 385/- per 1,000	73/-
Blue Staffordshire wire cut *at* 470/- per 1,000 ..	82/-
Deduct if 1 : 1 : 6 Cement-Lime mortar is used in lieu of 1 : 3 Portland Cement mortar ..	2*d.*
Add if brickwork commences above ground level	3/11
Do. if in backing to masonry including cutting and waste for bonding	3/-
Do. If circular-on-plan	7/1
Do. If in underpinning	7/1

BRICKWORK IN THICKNESS NOT REDUCED— Per yard superficial	Brick, on edge walls	Half-Brick walls	1 Brick finished fair both sides	11″ Hollow with 2″ cavity and G.I. tics
In Flettons or similar..	16/7	21/2	39/2	44/9
In second stocks or do.	21/9	28/9	53/8	59/6
Add: for pointing as work proceeds, per side	1/7	1/9	1/7	1/7
Thickness to old walls, including cutting, toothing and bonding to same an average total thickness of ¾ brick	55/- Fletton	65/- Stock		Per yard super
Do. all as last but an average total thickness of 1½ bricks ..	71/8	93/1		do.

WALLS BUILT IN SUPERIOR BRICKS—

In 1 : 3 Cement mortar, fair faced and pointed on both sides as the work proceeds:—	Half-Brick	One Brick	
In first quality Stocks at 272/-	34/11	62/-	Per yard
In red facings at 310/- ..	35/3	63/-	super
In bluepressed facings at 510/-	50/7	93/5	do.

GENERAL AND SUNDRY—

Cut tooth and bond new brickwork to old ..		4/7 per ft
Damp proof course, double slate, horizontal ..		3/3 super
Do., as last, but vertical		4/- do.
Do., bitumen, Hessian base, do.		1/9 do.
Frames, bed and point in cement mortar, one side 4½*d.* per ft. run		
Window board of 6″×6″×⅞″ rounded on edge quarry tiles, bedded, pointed, cut and fitted.. ..		3/2 do.
Terra cotta air bricks built in and pointed, including flue ..	9″×6″ 5/3	9″×9″ 9/6 each
Chimney pots, plain red, set and flaunched in cement mortar ..	1ft high 13/6	2ft high 19/9 each
Metal windows, assembled, hoisted and fixed, lugs cut and pinned and frames bedded and pointed one side in cement mortar	Up to 5ft super 11/10 10ft to 20ft super 23/-	5ft to 10ft super 14/10 each 20ft to 40ft super 38/- each
Leaving holes through walls for pipes and afterwards making good	Small pipes 3*d.* per in in depth	Large pipes 6*d* per in in depth
Cutting do., and afterwards do.	10*d* do.	1/8 do.
Cut mortices in brickwork or concrete for bolts or dowels and run in with cement grout		1/1½ per in in depth, each
Holdfasts of stout iron hoop bent holed and screwed to frame and built in ..		1/3 each

MEASURED RATES—*Continued*

BRICKWORK—*Continued*

FACING—

Extra only over common brickwork (113/- per 1,000) for facing with superior bricks in *Flemish bond* and pointing as the work proceeds.

Rustic Flettons (138/-)	3/11	per yard super
White (200/-)	8/7	do.
First Stocks (272/-)	13/7	do.
Reds (310/-)	16/1	do.
Blue pressed (509/6)	37/-	do.

If built in English bond, *Add* 10% to above
If do. half-brick stretcher bond, *Less* 25% off above

COPING—

All labour and material in forming brick-on-edge coping with two course of roofing tiles under and cement weather fillets on both sides, built in cement and pointed as the work proceeds.

Per foot run	9" thick	14" thick
In picked Flettons	6/3	8/5
In first quality Stocks	7/7	11/1
In red facings	7/5	10/11

Plumbing angles	2*d.* per foot run
Fair cutting	11½*d.* do.
Fair raking cutting	1/6½ do.
Fair circular cutting	1/6½ do.
Fair squint or birdsmouth	1/10½ do.

ARCHES

Extra over Fletton brickwork for forming window head with red facing bricks set on end and with 4½" soffits and pointing	foot run 3/6
Do. for rubbed and gauged flat arch in red rubbers set in putty with fine joints	foot super 18/-

PARTITIONS

(over 100 Yards)	Per yard super—2in	2½in	3in
Concrete slab partitions in cement mortar	10/-	11/4	14/2
Hollow clay do.	12/3	13/2	14/7
Cutting and bonding at angles, intersections and ends	5*d.* foot run		

PAVING	1in	1¼in	1½in	
Grano trowelled gauge 5 : 2	8/-	9/-	10/-	yard super
1 × 5in skirting, square top and cove bottom			2/8	foot run
¾in × 6in red quarry tile paving			27/-	yard super
¾in × 6in do. skirting			1/10	foot run
Jointless flooring, ½in thick			20/-	yard super

ASPHALT (normal conditions and fair quantity)

¾in pitch mastic floor in one coat on felt underlay on prepared concrete base	B.S. 1450/48	B.S. 1375/47	
	Black	Brown	Red
Per yard super	12/6	13/2	15/-
	Unit	Mastic B.S.988	Natural Rock
¾in in two thicknesses on felt underlay on prepared concrete base	yard super	17/-	22/6
Ditto in narrow widths	foot super	2/6	3/6
¾in skirting 6in high, angle fillet at bottom splayed and turned in at top	foot run	3/-	3/6
External angles	each	6*d.*	6*d.*
Internal *ditto*	each	10*d.*	10*d.*
Tanking or Damp Course		B.S.1097/43	B.S.1418/47
Vertical in two thicknesses	yard super	22/6	32/-
¾in horizontal *ditto*	yard super	15/-	23/6
Vertical in three thicknesses	yard super	32/-	39/-
1¼in horizontal *ditto*	yard super	21/-	30/6
Labour rounded external angle	per foot run	6*d.*	6*d.*
Ditto internal angle fillet	per foot run	10*d.*	11*d.*
Ditto double *ditto*	per foot run	1/8	1/8
Collars to small pipes	each	3/6	4/-
Ditto to large pipes	each	6/6	8/-

DRAINAGE

Excavate trench, and plank and strut to sides, consolidate bottom to fall, return fill and ram earth after drain is laid, and load and remove surplus. In ordinary ground—moderately firm

Per lineal yard	
1 foot in depth	4/4
2 do.	7/6
3 do.	17/8
4 do.	23/7
5 do.	29/4
6 do.	39/6
7 do.	48/-
8 do.	61/-
9 do.	71/-
10 do.	86/9
11 do.	98/5
12 do.	111/-

Portland cement (1 : 6) concrete bed under drain pipes and benching up on both sides	Per yard run 4in 18in wide	6in 20in wide	9in 23in wide
—6in thick	5/7	6/6	8/1½

SALT GLAZED SANITARY DRAIN PIPES
and lay and joint with Yarn and Cement Mortar in trench.

Quality	Quantity	Per foot run 4in	6in	9in
"Best"	2 Tons or more	2/6	3/7	6/1
	over 100 pieces	2/9	4/1	6/10
	under 100 ditto	2/10	4/3	7/4
"Best Tested"	2 Tons or more	3/1	4/5	7/8
	over 100 pieces	3/7	5/4	9/1
	under 100 ditto	3/10	5/7	9/7
"British Standard"	2 Tons or more	2/8	3/11	6/7
	over 100 pieces	3/1	4/5	7/8
	under 100 ditto	3/3	4/8	8/-
"British Standard Tested"	2 Tons or more	3/3	4/9	8/1
	over 100 pieces	4/1	6/-	10/6
	under 100 ditto	4/2	6/3	10/11
Extra for bends "Best"—Contained in 2 Ton lots.		3/10	5/7	15/8
Extra for junction "Best"—4in on 4in, 6in on 6in—9in on 9in	ditto	6/-	8/9	25/6

IRON DRAIN PIPES—

	Per foot run 4in	6in
Heavy cast iron socketed and laying and jointing in molten lead—		
In main runs	11/6	15/6
In branches	12/10	17/6
	each	
Extra over last for bends and extra joint	35/-	59/6
Do. on do. for junctions and extra joint	47/-	82/-
Cast iron gulley with 10½in inlet and 4in outlet, composed of hooper and trap, and 9in extension piece and 10½in grating, and jointing all together, and jointing to drain and surrounding in concrete	141/-	—
Do. rain water shoe with vertical inlet and inspection cover, and joint up and embed	68/6	120/-

MANHOLE SUNDRIES—		4in	6in
Salt glazed straight half-round main channels	each	5/-	7/-
Do. curved	do.	10/6	15/-
Do. three-quarter section splayed channel bends (Barrons or similar)	do.	13/9	19/10
Heavy manhole steps galvanized	do.	9/3	—
Fix only manhole covers	do.	11/-	—
4in Mica flap, brass faced, f.a.i. valves and fix with molten lead joint	do.	38/6	—

ROOFER

CORRUGATED ASBESTOS SHEETS

P.C. 6/8½ per super yard, including side and end laps and fixing to wood	135/6 per square
Eaves filler pieces	1/9 foot run
Adjustable ridge	3/4 do.
Barge boards	2/8 do.
Plain roofing tiles, machine made, sand faced, 4in gauge nailed every 4th course with 1½in galvanized nails, to battens (measured separately)	236/- do.
Extra over last for top edge or abutment cutting	1/2 do.
Do. for double course at eaves	2/4 do.
Do. for verges, undercloak, bed and point	3/4 do.
Do. Valley tiles including cutting and waste on both sides	10/6 do.
Do. Bonnet hips and do. bed and point	11/- do.
Half-round ridge and bed and point	3/- do.
Fixing soakers	1/6 dozen

Bituminous felt roofing in two layers, laid breaking joint and bedded with hot mastic and finished with fine dry grit	11/- yard
Do. but in one layer only	8/- super

WELSH SLATING—	Per square 16" × 10"	18" × 10"	20" × 10"
3in lap, 2 zinc nails to each slate	297/-	303/-	354/-

Additional labours	Per foot lineal 1/6	1/8	1/10
At tops, verges and abutments—straight			
Do. —raking	2/3	2/6	2/9
At hips and valleys (each side)	2/3	2/6	2/9
At eaves, double course	3/-	3/3	3/8
Do. to falls	4/6	4/10	5/6

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In the bakery, confectionery, catering and food processing industries, where rigid standards of hygiene must be considered, the trend is toward oil firing for all heating applications.

The high burning efficiency and unique cleanliness of fuel oil virtually eliminate contaminating smoke and grit emission. Ash disposal and stoking costs are also eliminated—and the flexibility of oil firing makes it possible to control quickly and accurately heating through all temperature variations.

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FOR ALL HEATING APPLICATIONS

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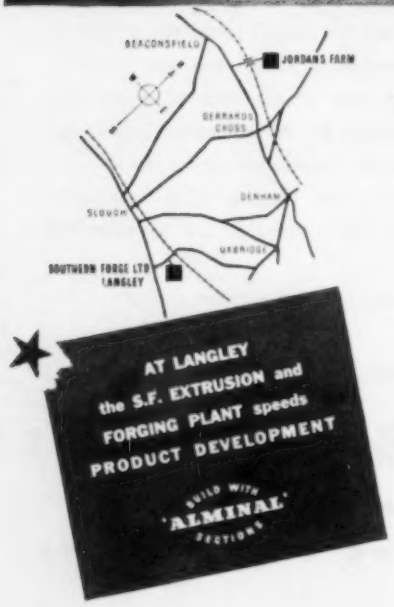

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THE 'MAYFLOWER' BARN – **AT JORDANS,**

high roofed and oak beamed, is reputed to have been built from the timbers of the 'Mayflower', the ship that carried the Pilgrim Fathers to America in 1620. It forms part of the quaint Old Jordans Farm (1625) where Quakers met until the nearby Meeting House was built in 1688. In 1671 the farmer, William Russel, sold a piece of land, Well Close Hedgerow, to be a Quaker burial ground where lie William Penn, the founder of Pennsylvania, Isaac Penington and Thomas Ellwood, the friend of John Milton.

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ALUMINIUM AND ALUMINIUM ALLOY EXTRUSIONS, TUBES AND FORGINGS

MEASURED RATES—*Continued*

FLOORS AND FLATS

Hollow tile in situ or precast units hoisted, bedded and fixed—

Superimposed load in lb per foot super	Span 12 feet	Span 16 feet
50 ..	45/–	51/1
Per yard super. 100 ..	46/9	54/–
150 ..	50/6	57/6

20lb has been allowed to cover dead load in surface finish.
Fair edge to slabs .. .. 9*d.* per foot run
Splay cutting and waste .. .. .. 1/9 do.

CARPENTER AND JOINER

SOFTWOOD CARCASSING—

	Plates	Joists	Rafters	Trusses
	per foot cube—			
Labour, materials, waste nails, hoisting and fixing	18/9	20/–	21/6	24/–

FLOORING—

Per square—	¾in	1in	1¼in
Rough boarding	131/–	161/–	198/–
Softwood batten flooring, straight joints, splayed headings	132/7	162/6	200/–
Do. grooved and tongued	162/–	192/6	237/–

SKIRTING—

Per foot superficial—	½in	¾in	1in
Wrot softwood moulded skirting with grounds and backings plugged ..	3/6	4/1	4/8

Mitres to do. .. 3*d.* per sectional inch.
Fitted ends .. 2*d.* do.

SASHES, fanlights, casements, borrowed lights, etc.—

Per foot super—	Without bars	With bars (2ft sup. in each square)
2in softwood rebated, moulded and fixed	3/–	5/3
Add if fitted with beads	6*d.*	1/6
Add if hanging on butts	2/3 each	

WINDOWS, hung on lines—
Softwood cased frames, 1in inner and outer linings, 1¼in pulley stiles, 2in sashes, oak sill.

Per foot super.	Overall size of frames— 6ft	21ft	32ft	44ft
Window as described	17/7	9/8	7/6	5/10
Add if sashes in squares, about 2 feet super in each	—	1/6	2/–	1/11
Extra for hanging sashes with lines, weights and axle pulleys	each 30/6	50/–	62/–	84/–

FINISHINGS TO OPENINGS—

Per foot super—	¾in	1in	1¼in	1½in
Softwood linings, tongued at angles and tongued to frame including grounds and backings	3/5	3/11	4/9	5/4
Add if crosstongued	6*d.*	6*d.*	6*d.*	6*d.*
Softwood wrot rounded on front edge and with tongue at back window board including groove in sill and bearers	3/4	3/9	4/8	5/2
Add for ends to last notched, returned and rounded	1/1	1/2	1/3	1/4

Per foot run— Sectional area in inches—	1	2	3	4	5	6
Softwood wrot and fixed in bearers, backings, grounds, fillets, and similar	3½*d.*	6*d.*	8½*d.*	11*d.*	1/1½	1/3½
Add if in short lengths ..	2*d.*	2*d.*	2½*d.*	2½*d.*	3*d.*	3*d.*
,, if plugged to brickwork	4*d.*	4*d.*	4*d.*	4*d.*	4*d.*	4*d.*
,, if framed as in legs and bearers	3*d.*	3*d.*	4*d.*	4*d.*	6*d.*	6*d.*
,, if rebated or grooved or beaded	½*d.*	½*d.*	½*d.*	½*d.*	½*d.*	½*d.*
,, if chamfered or rounded edges				1½*d.*		
,, if moulded in architraves, capping, etc.				3*d.*		

DOOR FRAMES—

Per sectional inch—	Per foot run— 6in	8in	10in	12in	13½in
Softwood, wrot, rebated, rounded framed and fixed	2/1	2/5	2/11½	3/3½	3/6

DOORS—Per foot super.

Number of panels—	1	2	3	4	5	6
2in. Softwood, square framed and flat panels, both sides, on butts ..	5/6	6/6	7/–	7/9	8/–	8/9
1¼in do.	4/8	5/6	6/–	6/7	6/10	7/4
Add for each side moulded	4*d.*	5*d.*	6*d.*	7*d.*	8*d.*	9*d.*
Add for do. flush panelled..	8*d.*	8*d.*	8*d.*	6*d.*	7*d.*	7*d.*

per foot super—	¾in	1in	1¼in	1½in
In shelves, table tops, wrot and fixed	2/4	2/7	3/–	3/6
Do. in divisions and ends framed ..	2/7	2/10	3/3	3/11
Add if crosstongued	6*d.*	6*d.*	6*d.*	6*d.*
Add if buttoned	6*d.*	6*d.*	6*d.*	6*d.*

SUNDRIES—Per foot run ..

	In short lengths	In long lengths	Add for cups and screws
Glazing, beads mitred around and fixed with brads ..	6*d.*	4*d.*	2*d.*
Rounded heel or hollow ..		4*d.*	
Tongued and grooved angle		6*d.*	
Glue blocking		6*d.*	
Mitres	3*d.*	per sectional inch.	
Fitted ends	2*d.*	do.	

STAIRCASE—

	Per ft Super
1¼in Softwood treads with moulded nosings. 1in risers tongued both edges and glued, blocked and bracketed on and including two fir framed carriages	5/3
Do. but in winders	6/6
1¼in crosstongued landing on framed carriages ..	5/3
2in moulded string	5/–
2in do. ramped	11/6
Ends framed to newel	9/6 each
Tongued and mitred angles	5/3 do.
Tongued heading joints	5/3 do.
Ends of treads and risers housed to string	3/6 do.
Extra for curtail ends to steps, glued up and veneered riser and solid blocking..	100/– do.

Balusters about 2ft 9in long, square and framed each end .. .. .. each	1in 3/8	1¼in 4/4	1½in 4/11
3½in × 3½in square newel, framed	4/– per foot run		
African mahogany moulded 3in × 2in hand-rail. (Joints below)	8/9 do.		
Do. ramped 18in girth (do.)	52/– each		
Do. wreathed do. (do.)	155/– each		
Joint or framed ends	11/– each		

FIXING ONLY IRONMONGERY	To deal	To hardwood
Barrel bolts	1 8	2/6 each
Flush bolts	4/–	4/10 do.
Sash fasteners	3/2	2/10 do.
Rim locks and furniture	5/4	6/9 do.
Mortice locks and do.	10/9	16/9 do.
Cupboard locks	2/9	3/5 do.
Casement fasteners	2/3	2/9 do.
Do. stays	2/3	2/9 do.
Grip handles	2/7	3/5 do.
Spring catches	2/3	2/9 do.
Cabin hooks	1/10	2/5 do.
Floor springs including oil	46/–	58/– do.
Overhead springs	13/8	16/– do.
Springhinges	10/9	13/– do.

SMITH AND FOUNDER

Basis framed steel joists and hoist and fix	68/– per cwt.
Do. but in compound girders ..	75/– do.
Do. but in stanchions	76/– do.
Trusses	105/– do.
Additional cost per cwt. over basic sections for following R.S.J.s 9in × 7in, 10in × 8in, 12in. × 8in, 14in × 8in, 16in × 8in, 18in × 6in, 18in × 7in, 20in × 6½in, 20in × 7½in ..	7*d.* per cwt.
22in × 7in, 1/1 cwt. 4in × 3in	1/8 do.
5in × 3in, 5in × 2½in	2/– do.
6in × 3in, 24in × 7½in	2/3 do.
3in × 3in, 2/9 cwt. 4½in × 1½in ..	3/7 do.
3in × 1½in	3/11 do.
Cleats, brackets, packing pieces, etc., in connections, including rivets and bolts	150/– do.
Forged straps	108/– do.
Wrot iron balustrade	145/– do.

RAINWATER GOODS—

Round cast-iron pipe with socketed joints caulked with red lead and tow and fixing with pipe nails and gas barrel distance pieces to plugs in brickwork	Per foot lineal 2in 3/9	3in 4/2	4in 5/4
Extra for shoes .. .. .. each	5/3	6/8	9/7
Do. junctions .. .. .. do.	7/11	10/1	14/7
Do. bends .. .. .. do.	6/2	7/11	10/2

RAINWATER GUTTERS Per foot run—	4in	5in	6in
Half round CI gutters jointed in red lead and bolted and fixed on iron brackets	3/6	4/2	5/2
Ogee do. All as last	3/11	4/7	5/9
Extra for stop ends	3/2	3/10	4/5
Do. angles or outlets	5/4	6/9	8/–

MEASURED RATES—*Continued*

PLUMBER

EXTERNAL—	Soakers	Flats	Flashings
4lb Milled Sheet lead per cwt	178/–	213/–	223/–

LEAD PIPES: running joints, etc.

Per foot run		½in	¾in	1in	1¼in	1½in	2in
Main	Fixed	5/–	7/3	9/11	12/9	16/3	21/11
Service	with	4/7	6/5	8/3	10/3	12/11	17/7
Waste	hooks	3/2	4/5	5/8	6/11	9/1	11/6
Bends	each	—	—	—	1/9	3/–	8/–
Solder joints	,,	8/2	10/–	11/11	13/8	16/–	21/–
Union and joints	,,	12/10	16/5	18/6	24/6	—	—
Stop valve and *ditto*	,,	28/11	37/7	51/10	80/9	—	—
Bib valve and *ditto*	,,	20/8	28/–	—	—	—	—
Ball valve and *ditto*	,,	22/6	31/7	49/5	71/11	—	—
Sleeve and *ditto*	,,	—	—	—	—	21/3	28/9

COPPER TUBES

	½in	¾in	1in	1¼in	1½in	2in
Tubes per foot run	2/8	3/5	4/8	5/9	6/7	9/10
Couplings: straight each	3/2	4/–	5/11	7/9	9/11	13/4
Do. Bends each	6/3	7/6	10/7	14/4	21/5	29/7
Do. Tees each	7/5	8/8	12/7	17/2	23/2	32/5
Do. Cisterns each	4/2	5/6	7/3	9/3	12/10	16/10
Stop cocks each	23/–	33/–	60/–	100/–	152/–	230/–

BLACK TUBING (Class C) fixed with pipe brackets	½in	¾in	1in	1¼in	1½in	2in
Tubes, per foot run	1/9	2/1	2/7	3/3	3/10	5/1
Bends and fix, each	3/10	4/7	5/7	7/3	8/2	12/8
Tees and *ditto*	4/–	4/9	5/9	7/5	9/–	13/4
Fire bends	1/5	1/9	1/10	2/1	2/9	4/10

Coated iron (M) weight L.C.C. soil and waste fixed with nails and distance pieces and molten lead joints	2in	4in	
	5/–	7/2	foot run
Extra only for bends and joint	13/10	22/2	each
Do. junctions and joints	15/4	27/7	do.
Do. cleaning doors	14/4	15/8	do.
Domical wire guards	2/6	2/9	do.

PLASTERER—			yard super
Lime and hair	½"	Render and set	6/4
Do.	½"	Ditto float and set	8/–
Sirapite	½"	Skimming coat	3/10
Do.	½"	Render and set	7/8
Do.	½"	Render float and ditto	9/6
Portland	½"	Backing coat	4/4
Do.	½"	Plain face	7/8
Do.	½"	Floor screed	4/8
Keenes	½"	Skimming coat	5/–
Dubbing	½"	Thick or less	2/2
Metal Lathing	½"	mesh × 24 Gauge	5/8

6" × 6" × ½" Earthenware Plain Glazed Tiles, in fair quantity, white, and setting (on prepared screed) .. 39/–
Rounded edge. Extra over last .. 4*d.* per foot run.
Angles in ditto .. .. .. 4*d.* each
Cutting and fitting. Around pipes or clips 1/– ditto
Narrow widths. 3" to 6" wide. Add 75% to plain surface.
Ditto. 6" to 12" ditto. Add 40% to plain surface.
Sundry labours per foot lineal:—
Quirk 2½*d.* Arris 3½*d.* Fair edge 2½*d.* Rounded edge 4*d.*
Flush bead 1/6.
Mouldings—5*d.* per inch girth.
Jointing new plastering to old 3*d.*

POLISHING	Foot super	Sashwork Foot run
NEW WORK—		
Staining, bodying-in and French Polish	2/8	1/8
Staining and wax polishing on hardwood	1/2	9*d.*
OLD WORK—		
Cleaning down old work and repolish	1/1	—
Stripping, preparing and repolishing	2/11	2/–

INTERNAL PAINTING

With white lead base in common colours, with brushes.

	Knot stop and prime	Prime and paint once	Prime and paint twice	Add for each extra coat	
ON WOOD—					
General surfaces	2/4	4/9	6/11	1/11	Yard super
Running lengths not exceeding 3" wide	3½*d.*	7*d.*	9½*d.*	2½*d.*	Yard run
Do. 3" to 6" wide	5*d.*	9½*d.*	1/2	4*d.*	do.
Do. 6" to 9" wide	7½*d.*	1/2½	1/10	6½*d.*	do.
Do. 9" to 12" wide	9½*d.*	1/6½	2/3½	7½*d.*	do.
Sash square each side	4/5	8/9	13/–	3/9	per doz.
Do. in large squares	6/–	12/3	18/–	5/3	do.
Opening edges	7*d.*	1/2	1/9	7*d.*	each
Casement frames each side	4½*d.*	8½*d.*	1/–	3*d.*	Yard run
Mullions or transoms, do.	6½*d.*	11½*d.*	1/3	4½*d.*	do.

ON PLASTER—	One coat	Two coats	Three coats	
Paint on surfaces	2/9	5/2	7/–	Per Yard super
Do. on mouldings	3/2	5/9	7/8	do.
Do. on enrichment	4/11	9/1	11/10	do.
ON STEEL—				
Paint on structural steel	2/1	4/–	5/8	do.
Do. on roof trusses	3/6	6/10	9/4	do.
Do. on metal windows measured over all on both sides, divided into squares	3/3	5/6	7/9	do.
Do. divided into large squares	2/9	4/9	6/3	do.
Do. divided into extra large squares	2/4	3/11	5/3	do.
Do. on opening edges	10*d.*	1/6	2/–	each
Do. on rain water pipe	10*d.*	1/7	2/1	Yard run
Do. on do. gutter	1/3	2/8	3/7	do.
Do. on small pipe	3*d.*	6*d.*	10*d.*	do.

GLAZING (to New Work)

Polished Plate Glass ordinary substance (about ¼in), glazing quality, in the following sizes, glazed complete—Per foot super

In plates not exceeding 2 feet super in each	..	5/5½
Do. 5 feet	do.	..	6/3½
Do. (unless extra sizes) 45 feet	do.	..	7/1
Do. (unless extra sizes) 100 feet	do.	..	7/4

Add extra price for glazing with screw beads or clips 5*d.* per foot super.
Do. if glazing bedded in washleather or velvet 9*d.* per foot run.

SHEET GLASS, glazed, complete, per foot super, in new work:

Ordinary quality clear, glazed to wood with putty:—	
24 oz as described	1/2½
26 oz do.	1/5½
32 oz do.	1/9
⅛ figured rolled and Cathedral, glazed to wood with putty Per foot super	1/4½
Do. in standard tints do.	2/0½
No. 4 Fluted, glazed do. do.	1/11
¼in Reeded (narrow, broad, etc.) do.	1/9
Reedlyte do. do.	1/9
Spotlyte do. do.	1/9
¼in Rough cast do. do.	1/7½
¼in Do. wired do. do.	1/10
¼in Georgian Rough Cast do. do.	1/10½

Add for glazing all as before but to steel to similar work as above, 1½*d.* per superficial foot.

PAINTER AND DECORATOR

DISTEMPERING—In common colours, put on with brushes—
ON PREPARED SURFACE.

per yard super—	1 coat (finish)	2 coats (undercoat and finish)	*Add* if required for Sealing coat	*Add* if required for Stippling
Ordinary distemper on flat surface of plaster	8½*d.*	1/4	6*d.*	3*d.*
Washable do. on do. of plaster	11½*d.*	1/9	6*d.*	3*d.*
Add if in margins, narrow widths or panels	30%	30%	20%	50%
Add if on mouldings	50%	50%	45%	—
Add if on enrichments	160%	160%	115%	—

PAPERHANGING

Hanging only—	Per Piece—Lining	Pattern
On walls	6/10	8/2
On stairs	9/4	10/10
On ceilings	8/2	9/7

Flats in Reinforced Concrete for the L.C.C. at Clarence Avenue, Clapham Park, London.

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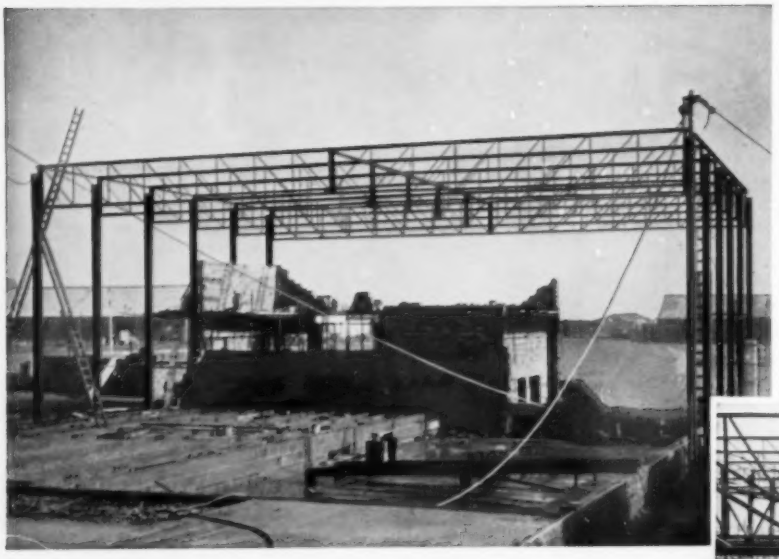

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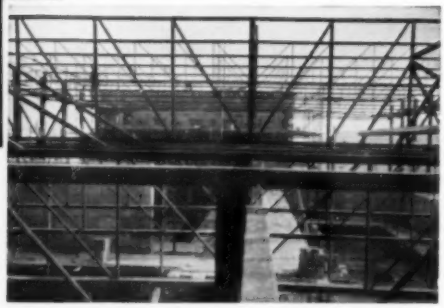

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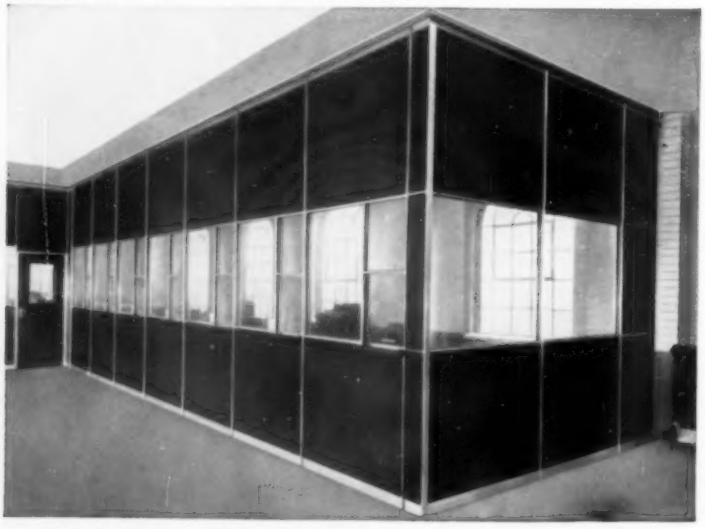

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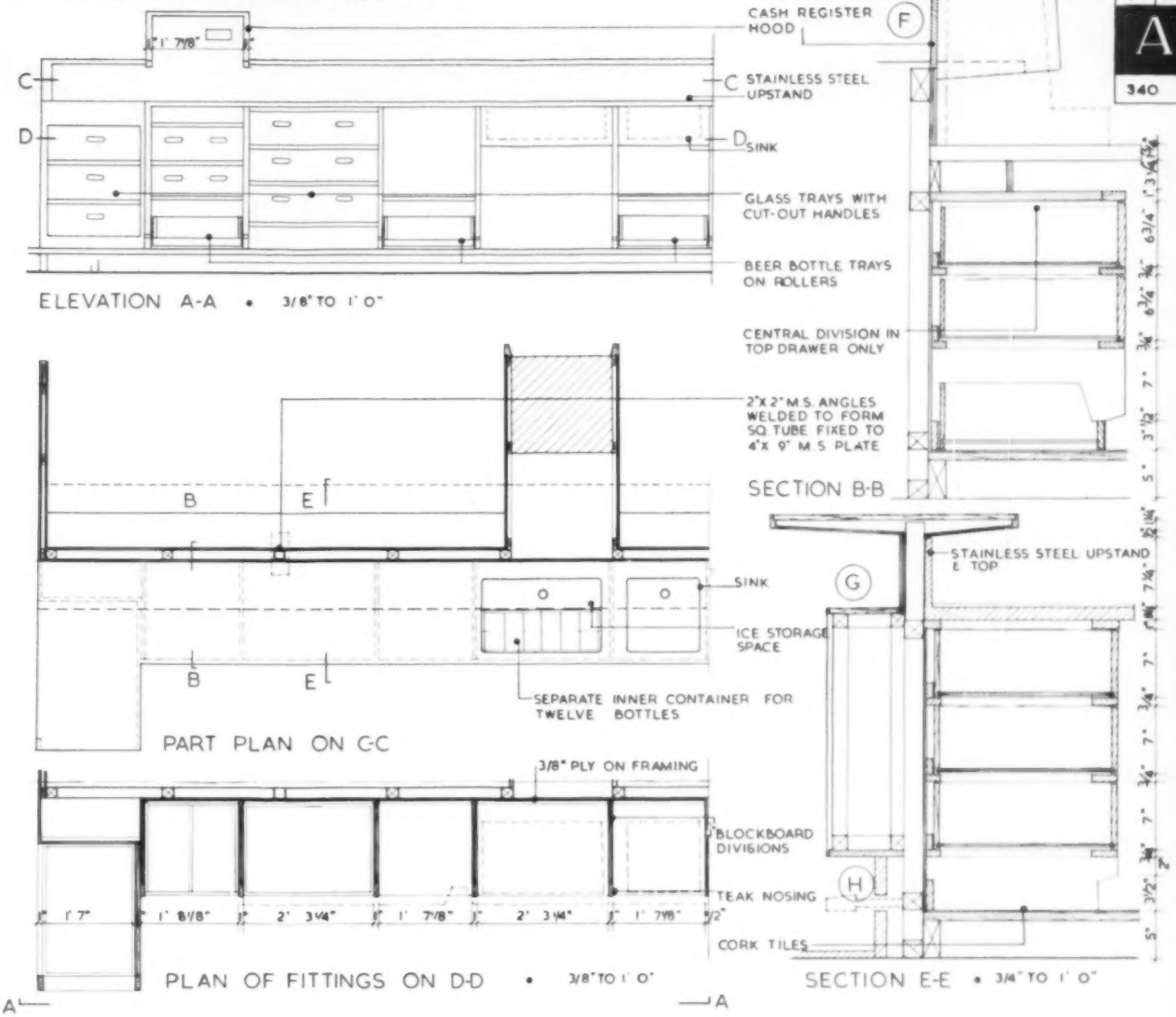

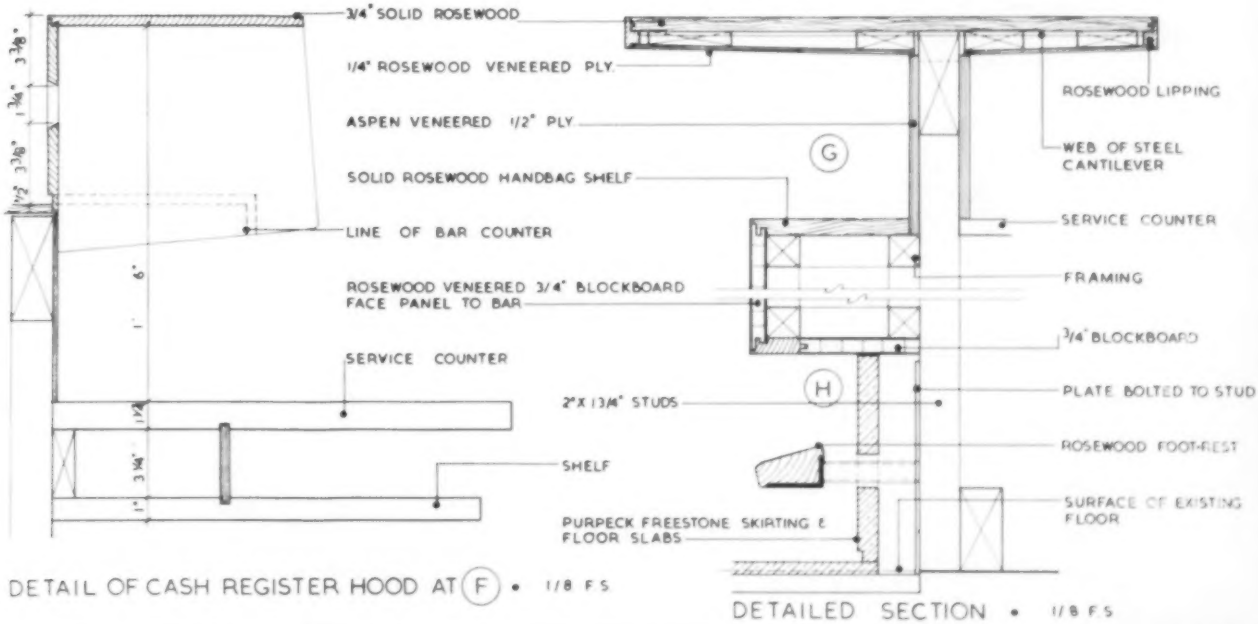

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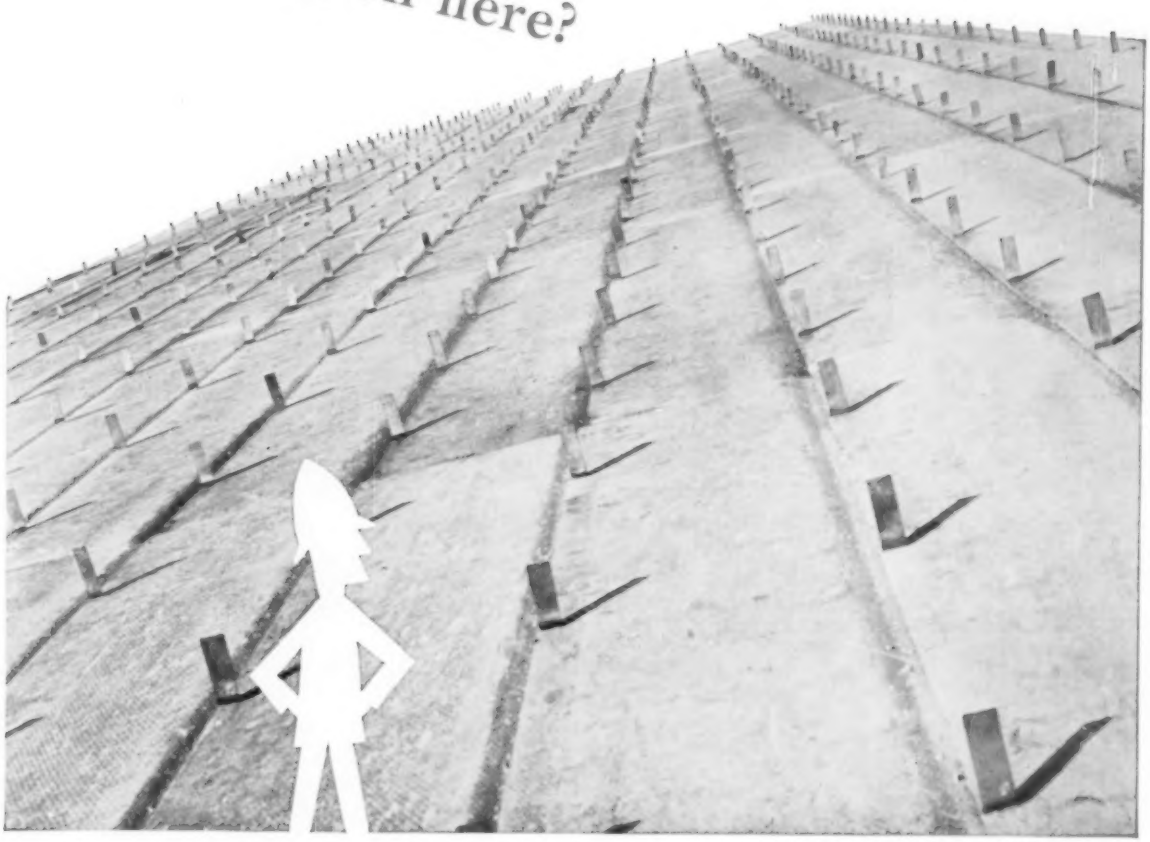

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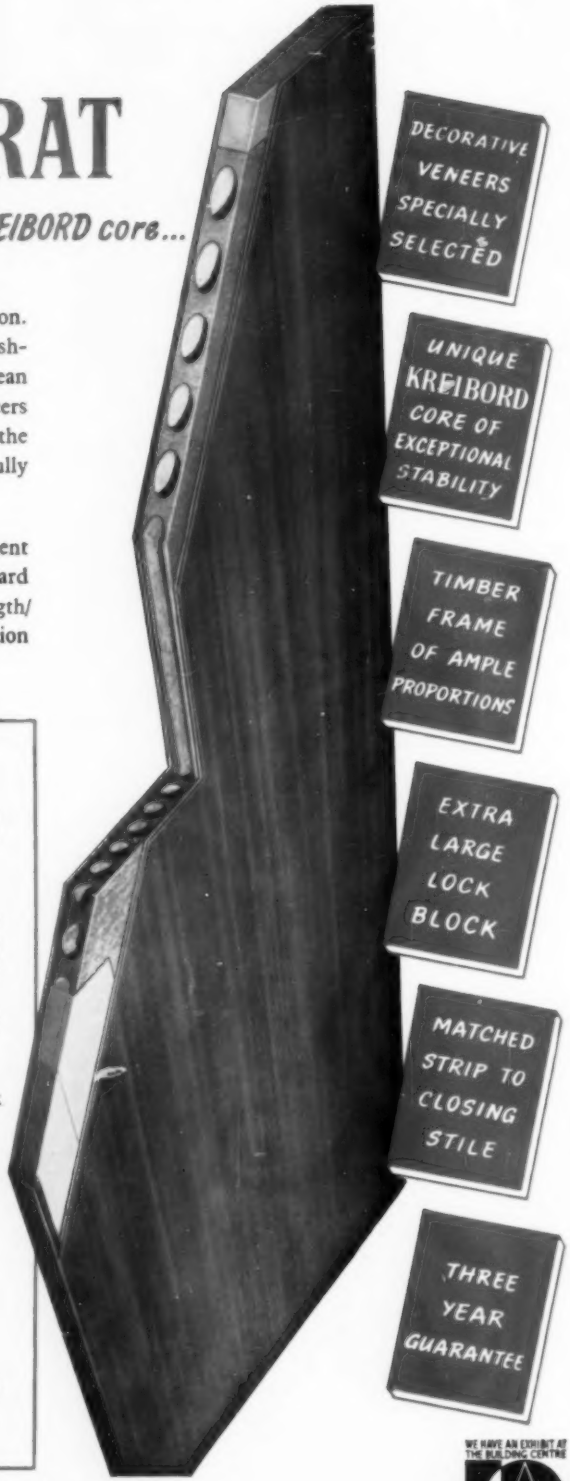
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Notes below give basic data of contracts open under locality and authority which are in bold type. References indicate: (a) type of work, (b) address for application. Where no town is stated in the address it is the same as the locality given in the heading, (c) deposit, (d) last date for application, (e) last date and time for submission of tenders. Full details of contracts marked ★ are given in the advertisement section.

OPEN

BUILDING

AMPTHILL U.C. (a) Block of garages, construction of roads, sewers and miscellaneous site works, Saunders Piece, Ampthill. (b) H. M. Thompson, 1, Woburn Street, Ampthill, Bedford. (c) 2gns. (e) July 20.

• • •

BRADFORD C.C. (a) 5 pairs of bungalows, Thorpe Edge Estate, Idle. (b) City Engineer, Town Hall, 1. (c) 2gns. (e) July 25.

• • •

CARLISLE C.C. (a) 12 flats at Newtown. (b) City Surveyor, 18, Fisher Street. (c) 2gns. (e) July 22.

• • •

CARLTON U.C. (a) 50 houses, Florence Road site. (b) Council's Engineer, Council House, Burton Road. (e) Aug. 15.

• • •

CONGLETON B.C. (a) 80 dwellings, Buglawton estate. (b) Borough Engineer, Town Hall. (c) 2gns. (e) July 30.

• • •

EIRE—DUBLIN C.C. (a) 196 houses at Coolock-Raheny area, section No. 1a. (b) City Treasurer, Exchange Buildings, Lord Edward Street. (c) 15gns. (e) July 27.

• • •

HOVE B.C. (a) 10 flats at the corner of Hangleton Road and Clarke Avenue. (b) Borough Engineer, Town Hall. (c) 3gns. (d) July 18. (e) Sept 9.

• • •

IPSWICH B.C. (a) 2 blocks of 4, 3 blocks of 3, and 1 pair of bungalows, Clapgate Lane. (b) Borough Engineer, 18, Tower Street. (c) 3gns. (d) July 21. (e) Aug. 25.

• • •

LONDON—MITCHAM B.C. (a) Block of 9 flats, block of 4 cottage flats and 1 terrace of 4 houses, Pitcairn Road. (b) Borough Engineer, Town Hall. (d) July 20. (e) Aug. 20.

• • •

LONDON—WANDSWORTH B.C. (a) 4-storey block of shops and 18 flats at Clapham. (b) Town Clerk, Municipal Buildings, S.W.18, with details of experience, plant and technical and supervisory staff available. (d) July 22.

• • •

LONDON—WIMBLEDON B.C. (a) Erection of garages, workshops and messroom at the open spaces and cemeteries depot, Durnsford Road, S.W.19. (b) Borough Engineer, Town Hall, S.W.19. (c) 2gns. (d) July 21.

• • •

LUTON B.C. (a) 10 houses, together with ancillary siteworks, on 2 sites on Farley Hill Estate. (b) Borough Engineer, Town Hall. (c) 2gns. (e) Aug. 5.

• • •

MERIDEN R.C. (a) 12 garages in 2 blocks of 6, together with the necessary services, surface water sewer, and hardstanding, at the new Council Depot. (b) Council's Engineer, The Old Vicarage, Coleshill. (c) 3gns. (e) July 26.

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NEW SARUM C.C. (a) 6 blocks of flats, with 11 garages, outbuildings, etc., at "The Brambles," London Road, Salisbury. (b) City Engineer, Council House, Bourne Hill, Salisbury. (c) 2gns. (e) July 27.

• • •

NORFOLK C.C. (a) Erection of one nurse's house in the borough of King's Lynn and one in each of the parishes of Mattishall, Old Buckenham and Shipdham, and one office police house in each of the parishes of Cringleford and Guist. (b) County Architect, 27, Thorpe Road, Norwich. (e) Aug. 9.

• • •

N. IRELAND—BELFAST C.C. (a) Erection and completion of 2 blocks of 15 flats at Lisburn Road. (b) Housing Architect, 94, Chichester Street. (c) £5. (e) Aug. 2.

• • •

N. IRELAND—NORTHERN IRELAND HOUSING TRUST. (a) 29 dwellings together with ancillary and engineering works at Moneyreagh, Co. Down. (b) Trust Offices, 12, Hope Street, Belfast. (c) £3. (e) Aug. 3.

• • •

OLDHAM CORPORATION. (a) Conversion of premises in Greaves Street into offices. (b) Messrs. Tom Hayes and Co., 10, Clegg Street, Oldham. (c) 2gns. (e) July 23.

• • •

PENYBONT R.C. (a) 13 houses and 10 bungalows, Bryncwils site, Sarn. (b) Council's Surveyor, Penybont Offices, Coity Road, Bridgend, Glam. (c) 3gns. (e) July 27.

• • •

PETERBOROUGH C.C. (a) Block of 8 flats and 10 garages, Croyland Road, Paston. (b) City Engineer, Town Hall. (c) 2gns. (e) July 25.

• • •

PLYMOUTH C.C. (a) Repairs, alterations and redecorations at the District Nurses' Home, Durnford Street, Stonehouse, Plymouth. (b) City Architect, Seymour Road. (c) 3gns. (d) July 16.

• • •

PONTARDAWE R.C. (a) 10 houses at Lon Heddwch, Craigcefnparc. (b) Council's Engineer, Council Offices, Pontardawe. (c) £5. (e) July 28.

• • •

PRESTON B.C. (a) Alterations and adaptations to 230-234, Brockholes View, to form an aged persons' hostel. (b) Borough Engineer, Municipal Building. (c) 2gns. (e) July 27.

• • •

RIPON AND PATELEY BRIDGE R.C. (a) 6 pairs of houses together with outbuildings, external services and site works, Skelton-on-Ure. (b) Council's Architect, Council Offices, Pateley Bridge, Harrogate. (e) July 25.

• • •

SCOTLAND — GLASGOW CORPORATION. (a) Erection of 2 double and 4 single shops and 8 four-apartment flats at Tormusk Road, Castlemilk. (b) Architectural and Planning Department, 20, Trongate, Glasgow, C.1. (e) Aug. 4.

• • •

SELBY U.C. (a) Block of 6 dwellings, Stainer Wood Estate. (b) G. L. Thompson, Clifton Chambers, Park Street. (c) 2gns. (d) July 16.

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SEVENOAKS R.C. (a) Erection of (1) block of 4 bungalows, (2) block of 4 houses and (3) 3 pairs of houses, at North Street, Cowden. (b) Council's Engineer, "Inglewood," Oak Hill Road. (c) 2gns. (d) July 23.

• • •

SMETHWICK B.C. (a) 16 garages, Fenton Street. (b) Borough Engineer, Council House. (c) 2gns cheque payable to Council. (e) July 25.

• • •

SOMERSET E.C. (a) Erection of the Yeovil Buckler's Mead secondary modern school. (b) Chief Education Officer, County Education Office, Trull Road, Taunton. (c) 2gns. (d) July 19.

• • •

STAINES U.C. (a) 42 houses, Convent Estate, Ashford. (b) Council's Engineer, Shortwood House, 240, London Road. (c) 2gns. (e) July 28.

• • •

WAKEFIELD C.C. (a) Block of 2 classrooms at Lawefield Lane school. (b) City Engineer, Town Hall, Wakefield.

• • •

WATFORD B.C. (a) 50 houses in Meriden Neighbourhood, Garston. (b) Borough Engineer, Town Hall. (c) 2gns. (d) July 20.

• • •

WEST SUSSEX C.C. (a) Erection of 2-bay fire station in brick construction at Storrington. (b) County Architect, County Hall, Chichester. (d) July 22.

• • •

WORTLEY R.C. (a) Erection of 12 stone houses at Wortley. (b) Arthur Wikeley, Council Offices, Grenoside, Sheffield. (c) £3. (e) July 25.

• • •

PLACED

Notes on contracts placed state locality and authority in bold type with (1) type of work, (2) site, (3) name of contractor and address, (4) amount of tender or estimate. †denotes that work may not start pending final acceptance, or obtaining of licence, or modification of tenders, etc.

BRADFORD CORPORATION. (1) Site works, for housing estate. (2) Tong Estate. (3) Crowley Russell and Co., Ltd., Harrogate. (4) £104,603.

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DAGENHAM B.C. (1) 42 flats and 38 houses. (2) Marks Gate Estate. (3) S. R. Bryett, Grays Farm, Church Elm Lane, Dagenham. (4) £118,779. (1) 64 maisonettes, 36 flats, 10 houses. (2) Marks Gate. (3) S. R. Bryett, as above. (4) £177,699. (1) 66 houses, 8 flats. (2) Marks Gate. (3) Jenners (Builders), Ltd., 22, High Road, Woodford Bridge, Essex. (4) £119,000.

• • •

EAST KILBRIDE, LANARKSHIRE. (1) Large factory, for Waterlow and Son, Ltd., printers, London, E.C. (3) Holland & Hannen and Cubitts (Scotland), Ltd., 127, St. Vincent Street, Glasgow, C.2. (4) About £1,000,000.

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GOSPORT B.C. (1) 204 houses. (2) Rowner Estate. (3) Hawkins Bros. (Gosport), Ltd., Westfield Road, Gosport, Hants.

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NORTHAMPTONSHIRE C.C. (1) Secondary school. (2) Hazel Leys, Corby. (3) R. Marriott, Ltd., Higham Road, Rushden, Northants. (4) £157,497.

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PLYMOUTH CORPORATION. (1) Second stage of Guildhall rebuilding. (3) A. N. Coles (Contractors), Ltd., Sutton Road, Plymouth. (4) £70,280.

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PORTSMOUTH CORPORATION. (1) Fire Brigade H.Q. (2) Copnor Road. (3) H. Jones and Son (Portsmouth), Ltd., Aldwell Street, Portsmouth. (4) £61,495.

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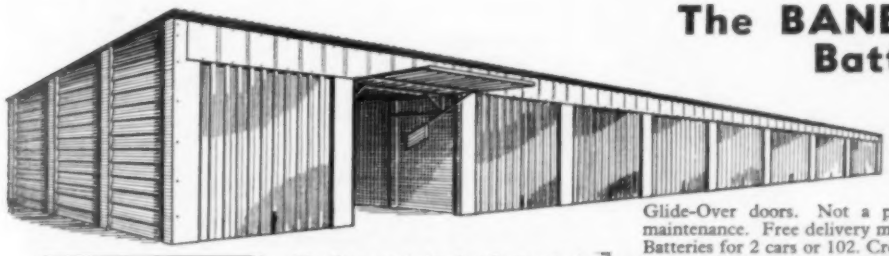

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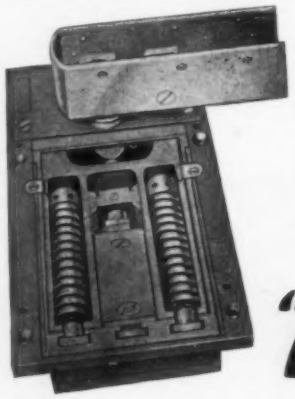

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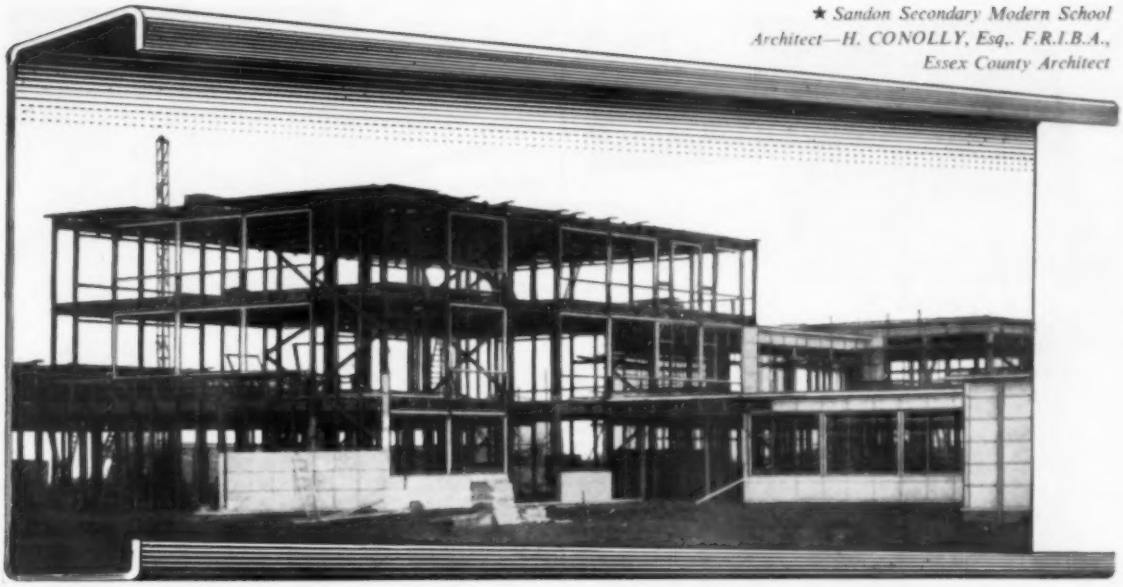

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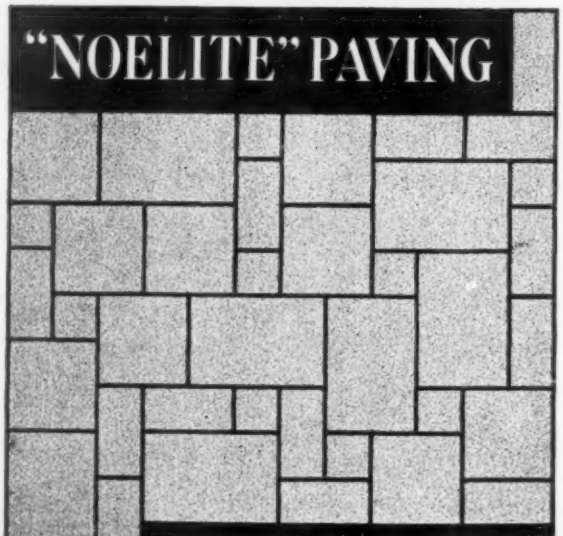

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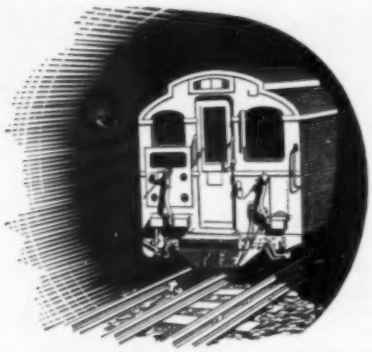

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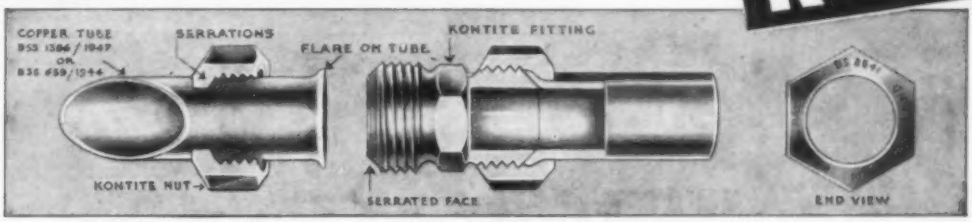

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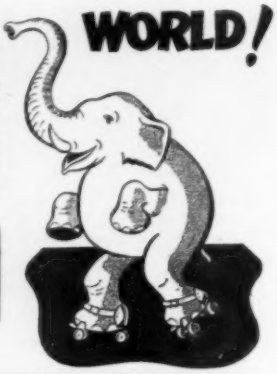

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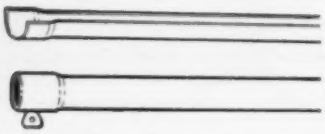

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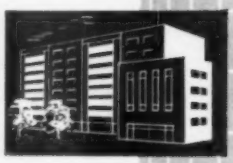

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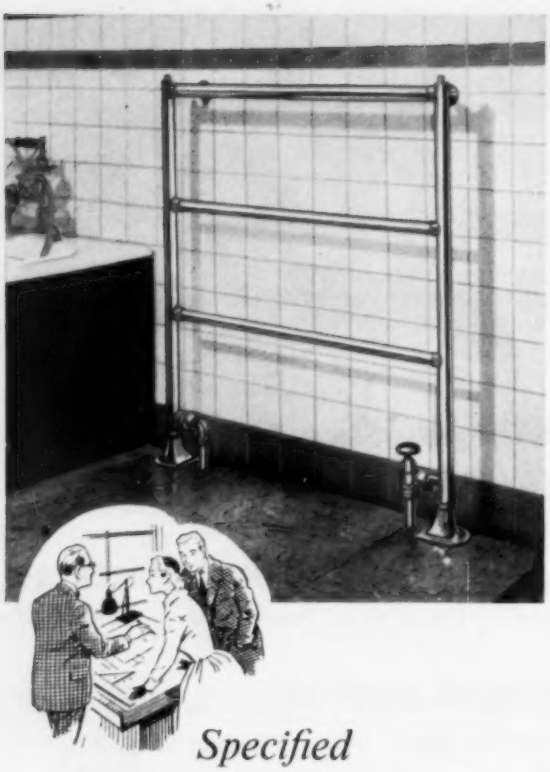

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APPOINTMENTS

The engagement of persons answering these advertisements must be made through the local office of the Ministry of Labour and National Service, etc., if the applicant is a man aged 18-64 or a woman aged 18-59 inclusive, unless he or she or the employer is excepted from the provisions of The Notification of Vacancies Order, 1952.

OFFICE OF THE RECEIVER FOR THE METROPOLITAN POLICE DISTRICT.

APPLICATIONS are invited for unestablished appointments as Architectural Assistants (New Works and Maintenance Branches) and also as Sanitary Engineering Assistants in the Chief Architect and Surveyor's Department.

Rates of Pay £442 10s (age 21) by annual increases to £695 (men) and £442 10s by annual increases to £615 (women). Overtime of approximately £24 per annum is also payable while a 45½-hour week is worked.

Conditioned hours 44 per week. Annual Leave 24 days.

Application forms from the Chief Clerk, Architect and Surveyor's Department, New Scotland Yard, S.W.1, stating for which drawing office application is made. [0958

BOROUGH OF ELLESMERE PORT.

APPOINTMENT OF SENIOR ARCHITECTURAL ASSISTANT.

APPLICATIONS are invited from qualified and experienced men for the above appointment on the permanent salaried staff of the Borough Engineer and Surveyor. Applicants must have had considerable experience in design and construction, particularly in relation to housing. The weekly tenancy of a Council House will be offered to the successful candidate on appointment if he reasonably requires housing accommodation.

Applications, stating age, qualifications, experience and salary required, on a form to be obtained from the Borough Engineer and Surveyor, must reach me by not later than Saturday, July 16, 1955.

P. J. HODGES,
Town Clerk.

Municipal Offices,
Ellesmere Port.
June 29, 1955. [1262

CITY OF CAMBRIDGE.

APPLICATIONS are invited for the following appointments in the Architect's Section of the City Surveyor's Department.

(a) Two SENIOR ASSISTANT ARCHITECTS (Grade V, salary £840-£900).

(b) One ASSISTANT ARCHITECT (Grade III, salary £625-£725).

Applicants for (a) must be Associates of the R.I.B.A. who have had at least five years' post-graduate office experience and be capable of taking charge, from inception to completion, of specific large Educational and General projects. The posts will provide scope for the successful applicants to exercise ability in design, construction, administration and supervision of building work.

Applicants for (b) should preferably be Associates of the R.I.B.A. and have had good office experience of Schools or Housing work. The successful applicant is required as an Assistant for one of the posts in (a) above.

All appointments are superannuable, subject to medical examination, and terminable by one month's notice on either side.

Housing accommodation will be considered.

Forms of Application may be obtained from the City Surveyor, The Guildhall, Cambridge, to whom they should be returned not later than August 4, 1955.

ALAN H. I. SWIFT,
Town Clerk.

PW/3/1A.
30/6/55. [1281

APPOINTMENTS—contd.

BRACKNELL DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION.

APPLICATIONS are invited from Corporate Members of the R.I.B.A. for the post of ASSISTANT ARCHITECT, GRADE IV—Salary £710 × £40(6) × £10(1)—£960.

Superannuation scheme, medical examination. Housing available in due course. Apply by July 22 giving age, education and qualifications; experience and appointments held (with dates and salaries) and names of two referees to the General Manager (A.A.), Bracknell Development Corporation, Farley Hall, Bracknell, Berks. [1276

URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL OF CORBY.

DEPARTMENT OF THE ENGINEER AND SURVEYOR.

APPLICATIONS are invited for the following appointments:—

(a) SENIOR QUANTITY SURVEYOR. Grade A.P.T. V (£750-£900), commencing at £750 per annum.

(b) ARCHITECTURAL ASSISTANT. Grade A.P.T. III (£600-£725), commencing at £600 per annum.

The immediate building programme includes schemes for a Public Hall, covered Swimming Bath and Cafe, Cemetery Chapel and adjoining Staff Houses, in addition to Housing Contracts.

Housing accommodation will be made available to the successful candidates (if married).

Applicants for appointment (a) must have passed the final R.I.C.S. (Quantities Section) examination and be experienced in the preparation of Bills of Quantities, adjustment of Variations and settlement of final accounts. Previous experience of substantial Contracts for local authority housing is desirable.

Applicants for appointment (b) must have passed the R.I.B.A. intermediate examination or its equivalent at a recognised School of Architecture, and have had at least two years' experience in an Architect's Office (exclusive of pupilage). Preference will be given to applicants who have reached an advanced stage in preparing for the Final Examination and who have had Testimonies of Study accepted. A contemporary outlook and all-round general experience is desirable.

The provisions of the Local Government Superannuation Acts, 1937/1953, will apply to these appointments.

Forms of application may be obtained from the undersigned, to whom they should be returned not later than the first post on Saturday, July 30, 1955.

Testimonials will be required only from applicants selected for interview.

G. B. BLACKALL,
Clerk of the Council.

Council Offices,
Corby, Northants.
July 2, 1955. [1282

ARCHITECTS DEPARTMENT OF A VERY LARGE PUBLIC COMPANY
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(b) ARCHITECTURAL ASSISTANTS.

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QUALIFICATIONS are of less importance than ability. The work involved is of almost diverse character ranging from the extension and alteration of existing buildings to multi-storey blocks for commercial, industrial and scientific purposes. Generous initial salaries and prospects of advancement for competent and experienced people. The posts are permanent and there is an attractive contributory pension scheme. Five-day week, sports welfare and canteen facilities.—Full particulars, including salary required, to Box No. 559, c/o Smiths, 100, Fleet St., London, E.C.4. [1268

APPOINTMENTS—contd.

LONDON ELECTRICITY BOARD.

STRUCTURAL ASSISTANTS AND STRUCTURAL DRAUGHTSMEN.

APPLICATIONS are invited for the above positions in the Construction Branch of the Chief Engineer's Department in Central London.

Applicants for the positions of Structural Assistants in the Civil Engineer's Section should have experience in the design and detailing of either reinforced concrete or steelwork structures. Applicants for the positions of Structural Draughtsmen should have a knowledge of building construction requirements and some experience in detailing reinforced concrete or steel structures.

The posts are graded under Schedule "D," National Joint Board agreement, as Grade 5—£672 to £777 and Grade 6—£535 10s to £661 10s per annum respectively, inclusive of London Allowance. Commencing salaries will be dependent on qualifications and experience.

Application forms obtainable from Personnel Officer, 46/7, New Broad St., London, E.C.2, to be returned completed by June 25, 1955. Please enclose addressed envelope and quote ref.: V/2003/AA. [1275

CITY OF BIRMINGHAM.

CITY ARCHITECT'S DEPARTMENT.

APPLICATIONS are invited for the appointment of an Assistant Architect in the General Architectural Section, which is responsible for an extensive programme, including the design and erection of large public buildings such as police and fire stations, office blocks, baths and other civic buildings. The appointment will be within Grade A.P.T. V (£750/£900 per annum) at a commencing salary according to experience.

Applicants must be Associate Members of the R.I.B.A., or hold an equivalent qualification, and must have a contemporary outlook in Architectural Design.

The post is permanent, superannuable, subject to a medical examination and to one month's notice on either side.

Applications, stating age, present position and salary, qualifications and experience, together with the names of two persons to whom reference can be made, should reach the undersigned not later than July 29, 1955.

Canvassing disqualifies.

A. G. SHEPPARD FIDLER,
City Architect.

Civic Centre, Birmingham, 1. [1298

COUNTY BOROUGH OF BLACKPOOL.

APPLICATIONS (by July 22) invited for posts in Borough Surveyor's Dept. for:—

ARCHITECTURAL ASSISTANT, A.P.T. SPECIAL (£650/£775).

ARCHITECTURAL ASSISTANT, A.P.T. II (£560/£640).

CLERK OF WORKS, MISCELLANEOUS GRADE V (£530/£590).

Application forms and particulars from the Borough Surveyor (Arthur Hamilton, B.Sc.), P.O. Box 17.

TREVOR T. JONES,
Town Clerk.
[1294

WORCESTERSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL.

ARCHITECT'S DEPARTMENT.

APPLICATIONS are invited for the following posts:—

ASSISTANT ARCHITECTS—A.P.T. IV (£675—£825).

ARCHITECTURAL ASSISTANTS—A.P.T. II (£560—£640).

Application forms and further particulars should be obtained from L. C. Lomas, F.R.I.B.A., County Architect, 14, Castle Street, Worcester, not later than July 23, 1955. (Z.243.) [1295

APPOINTMENTS—contd.

BOROUGH OF ERITH.

THIRD ARCHITECTURAL ASSISTANT.

APPLICATIONS are invited for the appointment of Third Architectural Assistant, Grade A.P.T. II, £560 × £20—£640 per annum, plus London Weighting.

Applicants should hold appropriate qualifications.

Applications stating age, qualifications, previous appointments and experience, together with the names and addresses of two referees, should be sent to the Borough Engineer and Surveyor, Town Hall, Erith, Kent, not later than Monday, July 25, 1955.

The Council is unable to assist in the provision of housing accommodation.

J. A. CROMPTON,
Town Clerk.

Town Hall,
Erith, Kent. [1296

LONDON ELECTRICITY BOARD.

ARCHITECTURAL DRAUGHTSMAN.

APPLICATIONS are invited for the above position in the Architect's Section of the Chief Engineer's Department in Central London.

Applicants should be neat draughtsmen and preferably have had several years' experience in an architect's office.

The post is graded under Schedule "D" of the National Joint Board agreement, Grade 6—£535 10s to £661 10s per annum, inclusive of London Allowance.

Application forms obtainable from Personnel Officer, 46/7, New Broad St., London, E.C.2, to be returned completed by July 23, 1955. Please enclose addressed envelope and quote ref. V/2002/AA. [1297

PADDINGTON BOROUGH COUNCIL.

REQUIRE Senior Assistant Architect within A.P.T. Grade V (£780 × £30—£930 p.a. £10 p.a. less if under age 26 years). Candidates must be A.R.I.B.A. with experience of local authority work, contemporary design and construction of general municipal work including multi-storey flats; supervision of large building contracts and architectural staff; Town Planning experience an advantage.

Applications stating age, qualifications, present and past appointments with dates and salaries, details of experience and names and addresses of three referees should be received by the undersigned by July 29th, 1955 (quoting A.223).

W. H. BENTLEY,
Town Clerk.

Town Hall,
Paddington Green, W.2. [1307

LONDON COUNTY COUNCIL.

APPLICATIONS are invited for appointment as Deputy Architect to the London County Council on a salary scale of £2,750—£250 (biennially)—£3,250 a year, with a commencing salary in accordance with qualifications and experience. The position is permanent and pensionable. The Architect to the Council is responsible for the design, erection and maintenance of most of the architectural work required by the Council. He also advises the Council on all Town Planning matters. Application forms giving full particulars are obtainable from the Clerk of the Council (CL/G), County Hall, Westminster Bridge, S.E.1, and must be returned by Monday, September 19th, 1955. Canvassing disqualifies. (1083.) [1306

SHEFFIELD REGIONAL HOSPITAL BOARD.

APPLICATIONS are invited for the whole-time post of Senior Assistant Architect. The salary scale is at present £900 × £30—£1,050, but it is anticipated that these figures will be increased by £20 at the minimum and £45 at the maximum. Candidates must be Registered Architects and should be capable of taking charge of a block of work in the architectural department and of undertaking personally the more difficult and responsible individual projects. The appointment is subject to the Whitley Council terms and conditions of service, to the National Health Service (Superannuation) Regulations, and to one month's notice on either side. Applications, together with the names of three referees, should be sent by July 30 to the Secretary to the Board, Fulwood House, Old Fulwood Road, Sheffield, 10. [1312

KENT COUNTY COUNCIL require Assistant Architects at salaries (a) £675—£825, and (b) £650—£775 a year.

Candidates for (a) must be Associates of the Royal Institute of British Architects, and for (b) must have passed Parts 1 and 2 of the Final Examination of the Institute.

Details and application forms from the County Architect, Springfield, Maidstone. Closing date: July 29, 1955. [1311

APPOINTMENTS—contd.

GOVERNMENT OF NORTHERN IRELAND.

VACANCY FOR ARCHITECT.

APPLICATIONS are invited for the unestablished post of Assistant Architect Class II in the Works Directorate, Ministry of Finance.

The salary scale which attracts pay supplement of amounts between £25 and £35 per annum is £675 × £25—£750 × £30—£960 × £40—£1,000. The minimum is linked to age 26 plus an increment for each year above that age, subject to a commencing salary not exceeding £900 plus pay supplement of £30. An officer between 25 and 26 will be given an inclusive commencing salary of £675; and if under 25 will be paid according to qualifications and experience.

Candidates must be Registered Architects by examination, and must have had at least two years' experience in an Architect's Office in the preparation of working drawings for new buildings.

Preference will be given to a suitably qualified candidate who served in H.M. Forces during the 1914-18 or 1939-45 wars, provided the Ministry is satisfied that such a candidate is, or within a reasonable time will be, able to discharge the duties of the post efficiently.

Application forms may be obtained from the Director of Establishments, Ministry of Finance, Stormont, Belfast, to whom they must be returned, with copies of two recent testimonials, so as to reach him not later than July 27, 1955. [1313

FLINTSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL invite applications for the following appointments in the COUNTY ARCHITECT'S DEPARTMENT:—

ASSISTANT ARCHITECT. Salary scale £675 × £30—£825. Applicants should be Associates of the R.I.B.A. and have had four years' practical experience in an Architect's office and conversant with design of schools.

ARCHITECTURAL ASSISTANT. Salary scale £600 × £25—£725. Applicants should have had three years' practical experience in an Architect's office and preference will be given to candidates who have passed the Intermediate Examination of R.I.B.A.

SENIOR QUANTITY SURVEYOR. Salary scale £825 × £35—£1,000. Applicants should be Associates of the R.I.C.S. with four years' practical experience as Quantity Surveyor since passing the final examination.

QUANTITY SURVEYOR. Salary scale £675 × £30—£825. Applicants should be Associates of the R.I.C.S. with at least twelve months' practical experience as Quantity Surveyor since passing the final examination.

All the appointments are superannuable.

Application forms for all the above posts may be obtained from the Clerk of the County Council, County Buildings, Mold, to whom applications are to be returned not later than July 29, 1955.

W. HUGH JONES,
Clerk of the County Council.

County Buildings,
Mold. [1320

REQUIRED, Quantity Surveyor, able to prepare Bills of Quantities on own responsibility, at busy South Midlands office, within 30 miles of London. Living accommodation provided. State salary required.—Box 5124, c/o A. & B.N. [1310

CITY OF SHEFFIELD.

APPOINTMENT OF
SENIOR ASSISTANT ARCHITECT
(HOUSING).

Grade A.P.T. VI—Salary £825-£1,000

APPLICATIONS are invited from suitably qualified persons for the above-mentioned appointment on the staff of the City Architect, Mr. J. L. Womersley, A.R.I.B.A., A.M.T.P.I.

The person appointed will be required to prepare layouts of housing areas and to design, prepare working drawings and supervise to completion all types of dwellings, including multi-storey flats. Preference will be given to applicants with considerable experience of this type of work.

The City's Housing Programme consists of (i) estates in outer areas comprising mixed development of houses and flats, (ii) estates in inner areas containing a substantial proportion of high flats, and (iii) the redevelopment of outworn areas. The appointment offers considerable scope to progressive architects possessing the requisite qualifications, design ability and experience. The post is superannuable and subject to medical examination.

Applications, stating age, education and training, qualifications, present and past appointments (with dates and salaries), experience and the names of two referees, should reach me by Tuesday, 26th July, 1955.

JOHN HEYS,
Town Clerk.

Town Hall,
Sheffield, 1. [1321

COMPETITION

ARCHITECTURAL COMPETITION.

NEW LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL BUILDING, UGANDA, E. AFRICA.

THE Uganda Government invites architects registered in the United Kingdom or East Africa or corporate members of the R.I.B.A. in East Africa to submit in competition designs for a new Legislative Council Building, comprising a Council Chamber and ancillary offices, to be erected in Kampala.

Assessor, H. Thornley Dyer, F.R.I.B.A., A.M.T.P.I.

Premiums: £750, £500, £250.

Closing date for sending application for conditions, August 20, 1955.

Last day for submitting designs: January 21, 1956.

Conditions may be obtained by application to the Clerk of Legislative Council, P.O. Box 2278, Kampala, Uganda, East Africa.

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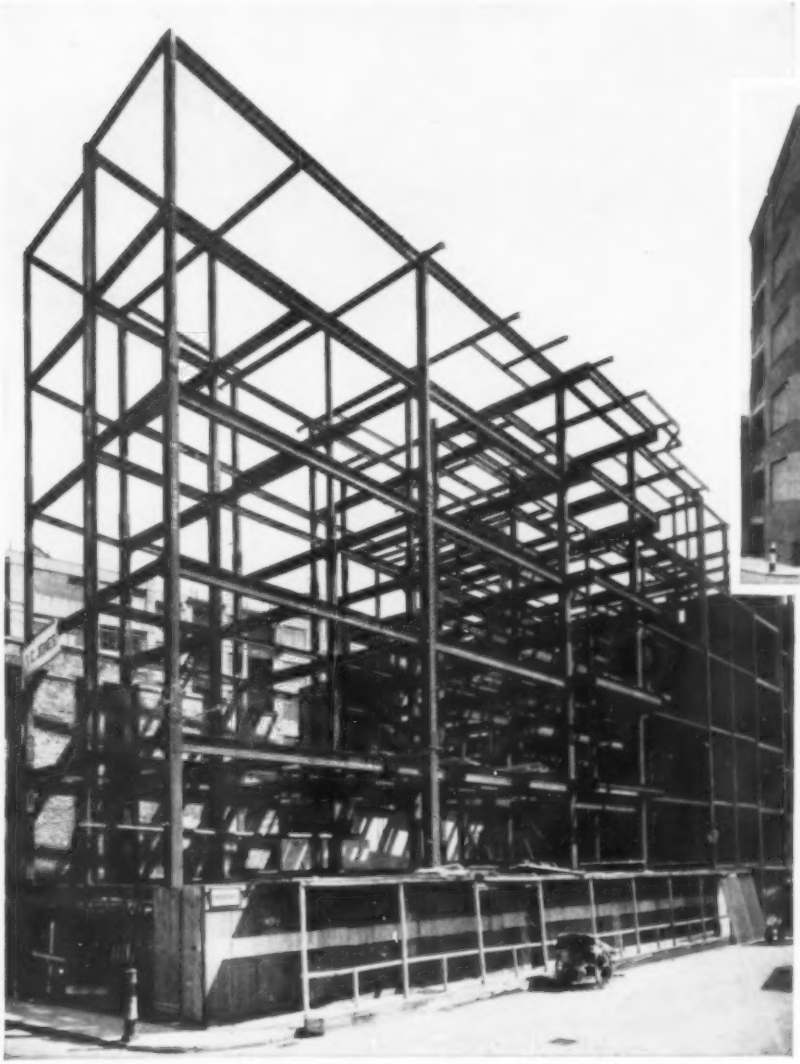

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